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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography contains citations of works on Asian Americans, in general, as well as on individual Asian populations residing in North America. Referenced are government and public organization publications, bibliographies, and works by private authors. Separate chapters are included for (1) Chinese, (2) Japanese, (3) Koreans, (4) Filipinos, (5) Vietnamese, Thai and other Southeast Asians, (6) Indians, Pakistani, and other Southern Asians, (7) Arabs, (8) Turks, and (9) other Asians. The larger chapters are subdivided by subject matter, including sub-sections on historical and comprehensive information, socioeconomic and community life, and racial relations. (GC)

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ASIANS IN AMERICA

An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Reference Works

By T. K. Tong

Professor of Asian Studies

with assistance of Robert Wu

SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION CONSORTIUM
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FIRST DRAFT

Department of Asian Studies

City College of the City University of New York

1975

Chapter I. Asians in America: General reference works and comprehensive bibliographies

Section IA. General reference works

Subsection IA-100: Government & public organization publications

IA-100. U. S. Bureau of the Census. Department of Commerce, We, the Asian Americans. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, June, 1973.

A pamphlet compiled by the U. S. Bureau of the Census and released as No. 13 of a series of reports from the 1970 population census. Precise figures of the Asian population in America are given as of April 1, 1970. The Asian population, being arranged according to nationalities, "constitute about one percent of the population of the United States." The life styles of the various Asian groups in America are shown in many tables. A useful, though very simple, reference book.

IA-102. U. S. Bureau of the Census. Department of Commerce. We, the American Foreign Born. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, June, 1973.

A pamphlet compiled by the U. S. Bureau of the Census and released as No. 15 of a series of reports from the 1970 population census. Gives general information on foreign-born Americans from 1820 to 1970. Statistics and brief analyses on various aspects of the foreign-born Americans are useful for general reference. Statistics relating to Asian-born are on p. 6. The Asian motherland is divided into four major areas: Western Asia, China, Japan, and "other Asia."

IA-103. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos in the United States, based upon the 1970 Census of Population. Subject Report Series PC (2) 1G. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 181pp.

This is tne most authoritative and detailed report ever compiled by the U. S. Bureau of the Census in relation to the present status of the (East) Asians in the United States based upon the 1970 census reports. In addition to tables of statistics covering population figures, detailed information on various socio-economic and cultural aspects is also covered with many charts and lengthy passages of description. This report, in fact, provides an indispensible data base for all sorts of research on the East Asians in this country.

IA-104. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Population of the United States, Trends and Prospects, 1950-1990. Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 49. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1974.

While covering the general trends and prospects of development of the total population of the United States from 1950 to 1990, the Asian-Americans are also covered in a small section which gives general information about the Asian minorities such as occupation, education, employment, etc. It is useful as well as interesting to compare the present status and future development of the Asian population in this country with those of the mainstream and other minorities.

IA-105. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, comp., A Study of Selected Socio-Economic Characteristics based on the 1970 Census. Asian Americans. (as Vol. 11 of the series under the classification number HEW-OS-72-209) Washington: United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, February, 1974. Draft MSS. in progress.

This manuscript is one of the evaluative studies conducted by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as part of its services to the ethnic minorities. It has been prepared by the Urban Associates, Inc. (1018 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209. Tel 730-524-3360) This study gives a general analysis on various aspects of the socio-economic characteristics of the five major Eastern minorities (Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipinos and Samoans) in the United States. In addition to "overview" statements, there are charts on specific subjects which are very valuable. Information is mostly based upon the records of interviews. For instance, the study of the charac-eristics of the Chinese is based upon a general survey of 289 households, 402 interview units, and 924 individuals being interviewed. For the other four minorities, the corresponding numbers are: Japanese, 304, 377, 601; Korean, 208, 261, 633; Pilipino (Filipino), 164, 304, 659; and Samoan, 121, 273, 915. This study is yet to be completed.

IA-106. California State Board of Control, California and the Oriental, Japanese, Chinese and Hindus. California State Board of Control, June 19, 1920. 231pp.

Presents the biased and racist statements and views of the traditional Californian bureaucrats used against the Chinese, Japanese and Indian immigrants. Citing statistical and documented facts, the author attempts to refute some of their arguments and correct distorted facts about the situation of these Asian groups living in California. Studies the status of these groups in the area of land ownership, financing, fishing industry, labor, citizenship, and schools.

IA-107. Asian Americans and Pacific Peoples: a case of mistaken identity. A report prepared by the California Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. Los Angeles: California Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights (Chairperson, Herman Sillas, Jr.), February, 1975. (drafted as "report 2" for limited distribution) 66pp.

This report has been prepared by the California Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights for submission to the Commission. This report is the result of open meetings in San Francisco held by the Advisory Committee on June 22 and 23, 1973, and in Los Angeles on November 30 and December 1, 1973. It heard spokespersons from six Asian American and Pacific Peoples communities --- Chinese, Japanese, Pilipino, Korean, Guamian, and Samoan --- throughout the state. The

text is written under four headings: I. Myths and stereotypesl II. Asian Americans and Pacific Peoples -- Demographic; III. Communities's perceptions of issues and concerns; IV. Recommendations. Despite its limited size, this report contains sufficient documented information under the given subject. The footnotes constitute a useful bibliography. There are five charts on pp. 11-15 which are based upon reliable original sources. A very useful material for scholars, teachers, students, as well as community and government workers.

IA-108. Asian Americans and Pacific Peoples: A case of mistaken identity. A report prepared by the California Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. Los Angeles: California Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights, February, 1975. (A different draft but similar to "report 2" listed above) 73pp.

This is a different draft but similar to "report 2" listed above. Though the general themes of these two drafts are nearly identical, the sources cited are not quite the same. The reader may consult both versions for different academic purposes.

IA-109. Equal opportunity for Asian Americans in the New York Metropolitan Area. A report prepared by the New York Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. New York: New York State Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights, July, 1974. MS. Vol. I, 414pp. (Chairman, Franklin H. Williams)

This report has been prepared by the New York State Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights for submission to the Commission.

The lengthy manuscript was condensed from hearing testimony by a number of community leaders from the four major minority groups from Asia: Chinese (M.B. Lee, et al.), Japanese (Alfred S. Akamatsu, et al.), Korean (Joungwon Kim, et al.), and Filipino (Tino Calabia, et al.). Each group gives a general description concerning its own nationality. Subjects of testimony cover from the history of migration to the contemporary conditions in each community in New York. The contemporary events are of the first rate information, yet historical aspects are rather vague.

Subsection IA-200: Reference Works by Private Authors

IA-201. Asian Who? In America. Compiled and edited by Samuel E. Lo and Published by East-West Who? Inc. in cooperation with Seton Hall University Press in New Jersey, 329pp.

A who's who directory of eminent Asians in America, the coverage is very extensive and ambitious including Asians of all nationalities though it is far from an accomplished work. Of the 1000-odd eminent Asians, qualifications of their entry are categorized under six broad fields: 1). Personages of Asian extraction; 2). Presently residing in the United States of America; 3). Occupants of administrative positions in government agencies, educational institutions, business, and industry; 4). Holders of teaching or research professorships in institutions of higher hearning; 5). Recipients of doctoral degrees from American or foreign universities; and 6). Persons with unique contributions through publications, invesntions, discoveries, pioneering works, artistic or other performances and exhibitions.

IA-202. Daniels, Roger and Harry H. L. Kitano, American Racism: Exploration of the Nature of Prejudice. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1970. 155pp. E 184. 11 D25 Bus.

The authors are interested in defining and retracing the development of White racism and its effects upon non-White groups in America. Included in their studies are analyses of racism experienced respectively by the Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino Americans.

IA-203. Fisk University, Social Science Institute, comp. Orientals and Their Cultural Adjustment as Fisk University Social Science Source Documents No. 4. Nashville, Tennessee: Fisk University, 1946. 138pp. 326.8 F54 no. 4

This is a sociological study describing realistic accounts of cultural conflicts and adjustment rep= resentative of the Asians living in the United States. Personal testimonies are recorded from the first to third generation Chinese, Japanese, and/or Filipinos. The author also made a general comparison of the rate of acculturation among each generation of immigrants, including many very frank statements made by these Asian-Americans, such as, "I wish to say that no solution of whatever kind can be intro- duced to solve this race problem, the problem of immigrants, the assimilation of these Orientals, as long as there is [sic] physical differences."

IA-204. Gulick, Sidney L., American democracy and Asiatic citizenship. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1918. 257pp. 325.73 G952.

Gives a historical sketch of the U. S. legislation dealing with immigration and naturalization and with their effects on Asiatic immigration. The author brings under his discussion of all the pros and cons for the U. S. adoption of a new Oriental policy and program that would "give privileges of citizen- ship to every person who qualifies for it, regardless of his race. Statistical data on Chinese and Japanese in the United States up till 1916 and their situation

on the Pacific coast and in the Hawaiian Islands are also included.

IA-205. Lyman, Stanford M., The Asians in the West. Social Science & Humanities Publications, No. 4. Reno & Las Vegas, Nevada: University of Nevada System, 1970. 168pp. E184.06 L9

A compilation of essays written by the author concerning the Chinese and Japanese experience in America. The leading chapter, entitled "the significance of Asians in American society," deals with race relations in American and focuses on the pivotal role that Asians in the West played in America's institutionalization of racism. The author continues in subsequent chapters to analyse and describe marriage and family, Chinese secret societies, community organization, social demography, generation and character, and youthful rebellion in Chinatown. Footnotes are very extensive, useful for further research.

IA-206. McKenzie, R. D., Oriental Exclusion. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1928. 200pp. JV 6874 M3

Studies the effect of the U. S. immigration laws, regulations, and judicial decisions upon the Chinese and Japanese on the Pacific coast. Describes how the privisons in the Immigration Act of 1924 excluded certain Chinese and Japanese occupational groups and the author also made an analysis on the general impact that this law had upon the Asian American communities.

IA-207. Melendy, H. Brett, The Oriental Americans. New York: Twayne Publishers, Inc., 1972. 235 pp. E 184.06 M35 1972b

Studies the immigration of Chinese and Japanese to America and the fears of White supremacists coupled with the nationalists' racism and their opposition to Asian immigration. Traces the origins of the hostile anti-immigrant movement and the racial and economic discrimination that both the Chinese and Japanese suffered. Explores the dynamics of becoming members of a pluralistic society and assesses the contributions that Chinese and Japanese have made to America. Useful bibliography.

IA-208. Mears, Eliot Grinnell, Resident Orientals on the American Pacific Coast; their legal and economic status. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1928. 545pp. 325.73 M46

The author compares from a legal standpoint the respective rights and privileges of citizens of non-Asiatic and Asiatic alients. Laws, regulations, and judicial decisions and their actual impacts upon the Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Koreans, and Indians in the area of naturalization, immigration, property rights, mining, occupational status, and other categories are analyzed. The author concludes that "enactment of these laws was due, not to blind race prejudice, but to the strong desire on the part of the advocates to improve the rural community."

IA-209. Sue, Stanley and Nathaniel N. Wagner, Asian-Americans: Psychological Perspectives. Nen Loword, Calif.: Science and Behavior Books, Inc., 1973. 298pp. E 184.06 S8 EA

A compilation of essays dealing with psychological aspects and problems of Asian-Americans. Because the contributors are from varying disciplines, this book gives diversified analysis of images and sterotypes, ethnic identity and personality, mental health and delinquency as well as the contemporary issues and problems of Asian-Americans. The purpose of the book is to integrate recent "research findings with impressionistic materials to provide a better understanding of Asian-Americans.

IA-210. Tachiki, Amy, Eddie Nong, Franklin Odo, & Buck Wong, ed., Roots: An Asian American Reader. Los Angeles, California: U.C.L.A. Asian American Studies Center, the Regents of the University of California, 1971. 345pp. E 184.06 R6 EA

A compilation of different articles on topics relating to identity, history, and community of Asian-Americans of which many were written by Asian-American writers from multiple perspectives. This creative work combines the efforts of many contributors who have actively participated in various struggles, and thus it expresses the viewpoints and criticisms of many contemporary Asian-Americans.

Subsection IB-100: Comprehensive Bibliographies

IB-101. Clarement College Library, comp., Materials on the Pacific Area in selected libraries of the Los Angeles area. Claremont, California: Claremont College Library, 1943. 2 Vols. 950 AC 54

An extensive bibliography in two volumes covering the areas of China and Japan. The internal as well as external affairs of these two countries and their relations with the United States are extensively covered up to the wartime so are the Chinese and Japanese immigrants in this country. The bibliography is divided into three parts. Part I includes listings of books, bound pamphlets, and maps in Western languages arranged by author; Part II includes listings of periodicals and serials in different languages related to Pacific studies; all languages are arranged in alphabetic order; Part III includes listings of books in Chinese and Japanese languages, arranged according to author.

IB-102. Fujimoto, Isao, et al., comp., Asians in America: a selected annotated bibliography. Davis, California: Asian American Research Project, Asian American Studies Division, Department of Applied Behavioral Sciences, University of California, 1970. Working Publication No. 5 295pp.

An excellent and by far the most comprehensive bibliography compiled on materials available on Asians in America. Of the some 800 annotated items, it includes listings of monographs and books, unpublished Master's Theses and Doctoral

dissertations, journal articles, unpublished emphemeral materials, government documents and others. The bibliography is sectioned according to the various Asian groups which are the Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean, East Indian, etc. with emphasis, however, only on the first three major groups. There are only a few insignificant items to cover the rest. Materials are arranged according to subject matter in chronological order with an author index.

IB-103. Lum, William Wong, comp., Asians in America: a bibliography of Master's Theses and Doctoral Dissertations. Davis, California: Asian-American Research Project, Department of Applied Behavioral Science, University of California, 1970. 78pp.

A compilation of doctoral and Master's theses written on subjects relating to the Asian experience in America. Topics covered are: the origins of the Asian American groups, foreign relations, economic situation, discrimination and prejudice, social organization, and contributions to the society. A total of 750 items are arranged by subject matter and indexed by author.

Chapter II. Chinese in America

Section IIA. Major Reference Works

Subsection IIA-100: Historical and Comprehensive Information

IIA-101. California State Senate, Chinese Immigration: Its Social, Moral, and Political Effect. A report to the California State Senate of its Special Committee on Chinese Immigration. Sacramento, California: State Government Printing, 1878. 302pp. 325.73 C12

Contains documents, addresses, testimonies, public opinions, and statistical data, all suggestive of the exclusion of Chinese immigration. This report provides insights into the type of reasoning used by the State bureaucrats to justify the elimination of the "evils" brought about through Chinese immigration. It concludes that "religious, social, and labor organizations throughout the State have united in protests against this growing evil and we can safely assert that public opinion in California is wholly and entirely in direct repugnance to this class of immigration." The report ended with a proposal for discriminatory legislation as a viable solution.

IIA-102. Coolidge, Mary Roberts, Chinese Immigration. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1909. 531pp. JV 8874 .c7 1909

A thorough study with full documentation, this monograph deals with the situation of the Chinese in America during the period of unrestricted immigration (1848-1882), the growing anti-Chinese sentiment of that period, and the enactment of a series of acts and laws aimed at restricting and excluding Chinese immigration (1882-1906). With extensive documentation, the author describes the

mass of contradictory laws and decisions waging injustice against the Chinese and shows that the evils of the Chinese immigration, both real and prospective, have been grossly exaggerated. Dr. Coolidge concludes that "there seems to be no reason whatever to debar the Chinaman any longer from naturalization when he shall have fulfilled the new law which requires five years continuous residence." Though published in 1909, this monograph still stands today as a monumental work dealing with the history of the Chinese immigration and its American reaction in the early period. This is the book that no scholar in Asian-American studies can afford to neglect.

IIA-103. Culin, Stewart, China in America: a study in the social life of the Chinese in the Eastern Cities of the United States. Philadelphia: Oriental Publishers, 1887. 16pp. E 184 .C5 C89

A brief report that summarizes the different groups of Chinese, e.b., Sam Yip, Si Yip, etc., in America; their distinctive peculiarities both in speech and customs, occupation and religion.

IIA-104. Farwell, Willard B., The Chinese at Home and Abroad. San Francisco: A. L. Bancraft & Co., 1885. Reprinted in 1970 by R. and E. Research Associates, Publishers, and Distributors of Ethnic Studies. F 870 .C5 F3 EA

After an introductory note announcing the objectivity of the report, devoid of any bias and racial prejudice, the author attempts to elaborate and prove the "evils"

of the Chinese immigrant and his non-assimilating nature. It provides a firsthand study of the racist arguments and reasoning used in support of anti-Chinese exclusion during the late 1880's.

IIA-105. Hoy, William, The Chinese Six Companies. San Francisco: Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, 1942. 33pp. 325.73 H85

Summarizing the origin, membership, and functions of the Chinese Six Companies, the author describes the operations of these family associations and how they served the Chinese community. These Chinese assocaitions came into being in part out of a need for an organization or agency of their own that would defend and protect their civil and legal rights. Though very short and without sufficient documentation, this work is one of the few items dealing exclusively with the Chinese Six Companies which managed the Chinese immigration in the early period.

IIA-106. Kung, S. W., Chinese in American Life: Some Aspects of Their History, Status, Problems, and Contributions. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1962. 352pp. D325.73 K96 EA

Uses statistical information to sketch out the different phases of immigration and the demographic characteristics of the Chinese population in the United States. The author concentrates his analysis on the problems of illegal entry, of the second generation Chinese, of occupational adjustments,

and of Chinese community after World War II. He also considers the contributions and achievements of Chinese-Americans in the various fields of literature and art, science and medicine, law and business. Bibliography on pp. 327-344.

IIA-107. Lee, Rose Hun, The Chinese in the United States of America. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press, 1960. 465pp. D325.73 L51 EA

A comprehensive work dealing with the social, economic, occupational, institutional life of the Chinese in the United States. The author attempts to analyze the problems of acculturation, assimilation and integration of the Chinese-Americans into the American society. Draws from the experience of the Blacks, Indians, and other ethnic minorities to facilitate her sociological analysis. She concludes that "acculturation, assimilation and integration form a two-way process," and that "Americans must help, too, by thinking of them [Chinese] as fellow citizens and be less concerned with their ancestry."

IIA-108. Sung, Betty Lee, Mountain of Gold. The Story of the Chinese in America. New York: MacMillian Co., 1967. 341pp.

A documented history of the Chinese in America from the 1840's to the 1960's. Drawing upon census data and other statistical sources, and doctoral dissertations, the author attempts to

describe the dynamic transformation of the Chinese in this country, the changes of their social, economic, and political status. She also discusses the achievements of certain individuals and the possibilities for assimilation and acculturation. Bibliography, pp. 323-334.

IIA-109. Tong, Te-kong, United States Diplomacy in China, 1844-60. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1964. 332pp.

While making a detailed study of the Sino-American relations of sixteen years immediately after the signing of the first treaty between the two nations, the author also gives a general description of political and socio-economic backgrounds of both countries between which the Chinese migrated, in and out. The bilingual bibliography (pp. 293-317) is very useful to researchers on Chinese-American studies.

IIA-110. Tow, J.S., The Real Chinese in America. New York: Academy Press, 1923. Reprinted by the R. & E. Research Associates, Publishers and Distributors of Ethnic Studies in San Francisco, 1970. 155pp. E 184 .C5 T65 EA

Provides a general introduction to the study of the Chinese in America from 1850 to 1920. Covering the following areas (the author attempts to present a clear picture of the real situation of Chinese-Americans): causes of early Chinese immigration, result of Chinese exclusion, distribution of population, morality and behavior, assimilation, occupations

and enterprises, community organizations and legal and social treatment of the Chinese.

Articles

IIA-101p. Lee, Rose Hum, "The stranded Chinese in the United States," Phylon. 19, 1958, pp. 180-194.

Reveals the problems of Chinese students and professionals in their attempts to readjust their legal, social, occupational, and personal status. These problems manifest themselves through social change, chronic marginality, deferred gratification, and status reduction.

IIA-102p. Ling, Pyau, "Causes of Chinese emigration," American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, Annals. 39, 1912, pp. 74-82.

In studying the causes of Chinese emigration, the author first distinguishes the different purposes underlying emigration from Europe as compared with emigration from China. He attributes the causes of Chinese emigration to be a combination of the following factors: the stress of war; the gold attraction; the poor traveling facilities and social prejudice; economic labor opportunities; and filial commitment.

IIA-103p. Morley, Charles, "The Chinese in California," California Historical Society Quaterly. 34, 1955, pp. 301-316.

A report by a young Polish journalist, Herynk Sienkiewicz, during the 1970's about Chinese life in California. Describes their living conditions,

religious practices, social activities, occupational status, and citizenship problems.

IIA-104p. North, Hart N., "Chinese and Japanese immigration to the Pacific coast," California Historical Society Quarterly. 28, 1949, pp. 342-350.

Traces the initial immigration of Chinese and Japanese to the Pacific Coast. Cites some of the major acts and laws affecting their immigration status, and describes briefly their treatment in the courts.

Subsection IIA-200: Socio-economic & Community Life

31

IIA-201. Be Dunnoh, Gory P., A history of the Chinese in Nevada, 1855-1904. California: Ranel & Research Associates, 1973. 92pp. F 850 .C5 B42 73

Reprinted from the manuscript of a thesis at the University of Nevada (1966), which is a study of Chinese-American experience in Nevada and focuses on aspects such as the early immigration, anti-Chinese demonstrations and movement, enactment of discriminatory legislation and the Chinese question as a political issue.

IIA-202. Char, Tin-luke, ed., The Sandalwood Mountains: Readings and Stories of the Early Chinese in Hawaii. Honolulu, Hawaii: The University Press of Hawaii, 1975. 368pp.

"The author has collected writings, letters, family histories, and genealogies from the older generation of Chinese immigrants to Hawaii. There are also comments on aspects of Chinese culture now disappearing from the scene." Quoted from the 1975 listing of new titles published by the University Press of Hawaii. P. 18.

IIA-203. Chiu, Ping, Chinese Labor in California. An economic Study. Madison, Wisconsin: The Department of History, University of Wisconsin, 1963. 180pp. HD 8081 .C5 C45

Incorporating only factual information, the author attempts to describe and analyse the economic status and situation of Chinese immigrants in relation to the economic changes and the development of California and America during the period from 1848 to 1880.

Cites the economic contribution of the Chinese as well as the discrimination waged against them. The author summarizes the different views and opinions concerning the effect of the Chinese labor but he does not mention any of the social, political, religious, or moral arguments. Economic aspects are categorized into three major headings: Chinese labor, agriculture, and industry.

IIA-204. Farrar, Nancy, The Chinese in El Paso. As No. 33 of Texas University Southwestern Monograph Series. Texas: Texas University Press, 1972. 44pp. F 394 .E4 F 37 EA

Gives an account of the first group of Chinese immigrants to settle in El Paso. Traces their unique history and development in this small southwestern town from the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad to the present. Offers a different perspective in studying the development of Chinese communities in America. Illustrations include photographs of residents and town. Microfilms available.

IIA-205. Lee, Calvin, Chinatown, U.S.A. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1965. 151pp. E 184 .C5 L52 EA

Attempting to break down the exotic and mysterious stereotype of Chinatown in the United States, the author describes some of the history and experience of the Chinese in America, their immigration, exclusion, culture, religion, social organization, and psychological adjustments, in order to convey a better

understanding of the salient features that make up the Chinatowns in this country. The author was raised in New York's Chinatown. He compares the characteristics of various Chinatowns in the United States.

IIA-206. Loewen, James W., The Mississippi Chinese. Between Black and White. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1971. 237pp. E 350 .C5 I6 EA

Studies the race realtions between the Chinese and Whites and Blacks in the South. Traces the history of Chinese settlement in the Mississippi Delta, the reasons for their economic success, their social status, and their present conflict and future prospects. Provides insights into the whole segregation process in the South, and the application of this practice to the Chinese. "You're either a White man or a Nigger here," reminded the author. "Now, that's the whole story. When I first came to the Delta, the Chinese were classed as Nigroes." Footnotes very extensive and useful bibliography, pp. 223-231.

IIA-207. Nee, Victor G. and Brett de Bary, Longtime California. A documentary study of an American Chinatown. New York: Pantheon Books, 1972. 410pp. F 869 .S3 N27

Relying upon oral tradition and interviews, the authors attempt to provide a history of San Francisco's Chinatown and a description of the infrastructure and the interactions of the people who live there. They

elucidate the past of Chinatown, its rich tradition and culture, and attempt to analyse the forces which created and perpetuate the existence of Chinatown. Their inquiry also touches upon the source of Chinatown's "exceptional cohesiveness and resilience as a American community."

IIA-208. Sung, Betty Lee, Racial and Ethnic Group Population by Census Tract. New York: The Department of Asian Studies, the City College of the City University of New York, 1974. Monographs I, II & III.

A special tabulation of census data taken from the 1970 census tract. The monograph deals with demographic characteristics of Whites, Blacks, American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, Hawaiians, and others in the leading urban areas in this country. Provides quick primary source information on the population of various ethnic groups living in the urban areas.

IIA-209. Wu, Cheng-tsu, Chinese People and Chinatown in New York City. MS. Ph. D. dissertation of Clark University, 1958. 128pp.

Attempts to answer the common question about Chinatown in New York in the early 1950's: Why do the Chinese remain unassimilated into the American community? Where do the Chinese reside in this big city and how do they make a living? What is importance of Chinatown to the Chinese as well as to the New Yorkers? These questions

are treated by the author in this study from a geographer's point of view with maps.

Articles

IIA-201p. Lee, Rose Hum, "The decline of Chinatown in the United States," American Journal of Sociology. 54, 1949, pp. 422-432.

Studies how economic, social, political, and population factors of the larger community have affected Chinatowns. She lists four specific factors that may hasten the decline of Chinatowns: 1). Occupational invasion and succession; 2). Decline of Chinese population; 3). Social change, and 4). Ecological invasion and succession.

IIA-202p. Lee, Rose Hum, "Delinquent, Neglected, and Dependent Chinese boys and girls of the San Francisco Bay region," Journal of Social Psychology. 36, 1952. pp. 15-34.

Attempting to discover the emotional and social maladjustment factors leading to juvenile delinquency among certain segments of the Chinese youths, the author examines variables such as age, type of companions, economic status of family, home situation, and religion. She concludes that "anti-social" activities result from cultural conflict, broken homes, and longings for self-expression.

IIA-203p. Lee, Rose Hum, "The recent immigration of Chinese families in the San Francisco-Oakland area," Journal of Marriage and Family. 18, 1956, pp. 14-24.

The primary aim of this article is to document

the social effects of female immigration into the Chinese community, the courtship process, social behavioral patterns, parent-child relations, and roots of interpersonal relations.

IIA-204p. Lee, Rose Hum, "Social institutions of a Rocky Mountain Chinatown," Social Forces. 27, 1948, pp. 1-11.

This article discusses the growth, development, and decline of Montana's Chinatown in order to study the efforts made by Chinese to preserve their institutions in a new and different society, and analyses the adaptation of their religious, political, familial, and organizational institutions to their new society.

IIA-205p. Louis, Kit King, "Problems of second generation Chinese," Sociology and Social Research. 16, 193?, pp. 250-258.

Based upon a study of American-born Chinese in Los Angeles, the author attempts to discover the extent that their attitudes toward American and Chinese culture-family life, social life, occupational attitudes, neighborhood relationship, recreation conditions, and citizenship-produce psychological conflicts or problems in the community.

IIA-206p. Lyman, Stanford M., "Marriage and the family among Chinese immigrants to America, 1850-1960," Phylon. 29, 1968, pp. 321-330.

Citing the number of Chinese males to females living in the United States during the late 1800's, the author attempts to describe the difficult

situation surrounding the social life of early sojourners, and to explain how the shortage of women among the Chinese immigrants gave rise to various forms of prostitution and concubinage.

IIA-207p. O'Brien, Robert W., "Status of Chinese in the Mississippi Delta," Social Forces. 19, 1941, pp. 386-390.

Examines the economic structure and development of Chinese in the South, their social, cultural, and community institutions; concludes that the Chinese occupy an inferior status and position in the southern communities.

IIA-208p. Renner, George T., "Chinese influence in the development of Western United States," American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. 152, 1930, pp. 356-369.

Giving a brief historical sketch, the author traces the role of Chinese immigrants in the area of labor, lumbering and fishing industries, manufacturing and commerce. He also explains how they influenced the development of the Pacific Coast.

IIA-209p. Saxton, Alexander, "The army of Canton in the High Sierra," Pacific Historical Review. 35, 1966, pp. 141-152.

Recounting the importance of the Chinese laborers in helping complete the first transcontinental railroad, the author mentions how their contributions and accomplishments were consciously ignored and unacknowledged during the celebration of the

completed first transcontinental railroad.

IIA-210p. Schwartz, Shepard, "Mate-selection Among New York City's Chinese males, 1931-1938," American Journal of Sociology. 56, 1951, pp. 562-568.

Studies the patterns of Chinese mate-selection based upon marriage license applications filed in New York City by Chinese and their brides during the years 1931-1938. The differences in mate-selection was characterized by the community's chief occupational groups - "laundry-workers", "restaurant-workers", and "merchants."

Subsection IIA-300: Racial Relations and Exclusion Problems

IIA-301. Cheng, David Te-chao, Acculturation of the Chinese in the United States. A Philadelphia Story. MS. Ph. D. dissertation. University of Pennsylvania, 1948. 280pp. E 184 .C5 C47

The author analyses occupational activities and other institutions, such as family, education, customs, religion, and recreation, etc. of the Chinese in Philadelphia in attempting to describe the process of acculturation of the Chinese living in America. The study is divided into three parts: I. General background of the Chinese immigrants; II. Institutional behaviors of Chinese life in the United States; and III. An interpretative analysis of acculturation. It tries to prove that "the Chinese attitudes, the American reactions, and the social, economic, and political situations in both countries had greatly influenced the course of cultural contacts of the two groups.

IIA-302. Glick, Carl, Shake Hands with the Dragon. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1941, 327pp. D325.73 G49

A personal narrative of an American's experience and perceptions of Chinese during the Great Depression. Talks about his observations of Chinese culture and includes many interesting tales.

IIA-303. Harvey, Nick, ed., Ting: The Caldron, Chinese Art and Identity in San Francisco. San Francisco: Glide Urban Center, 1970. 112pp. F 869.S3 T54 EA

"Ting, the Caldron," the fiftieth hexagram in the

I-ching (Book of Changes) represents the ancient vessel in which is proffered the cultural, artistic, and spiritual sustenance of a community." A very creative collection of poetry, photography, calligraphy, and essays centering on the theme of the research for Chinese-American identity. It expresses the tensions between the Chinese and American cultural expressions and the author's attempt to overcome it.

IIA-304. Hsu, Francis L. K., Americans and Chinese: Two ways of Life. New York: Henry Schuman, 1953. 457pp. DS 721 H85

As a Chinese-American, the author attempts to report his life experience as a marginal man and his reflections upon it. As an anthropologist, he seeks to present a frank and unbiased analysis of both the American and the Chinese way of life. He examines such topics as marriage and class, success, economic life and attitudes toward government. The author concludes with an epilogue that suggests possible solutions or alternatives for marginal existence.

IIA-305. Hsu, Francis L. K., The Challenge of the American Dream: The Chinese in the United States. Belmont, California: Wadsworth Publishing Co., Inc., 1971 E 184 .C5 H8 EA

Studying the Chinese experience in America, the author focuses not on the historical aspects of the Chinese in the United States, but on the social

effects of interation between two different cultures, the contact and conflict which arises from these interactions and their consequences on shaping the behavioral patterns of the individual. He examines the various types of Chinese, their language, family, and kinship, religion, and other cultural aspects, and analyses the credibility of the American Dream vis-a-vis the Chinese.

IIA-306. Riggs, Fred W., Pressures on Congress: A Study of the Repeal of Chinese Exclusion. New York: King's Crown Press, 1950. 260pp. 325.73 R4481

Examines the forces which made it possible to repeal the Chinese exclusion acts and the national and international setting which gave them signficance. Using the Chinese exclusion legislation as a case study, the author attempts to analyse the interaction within the Congress of forces generated by public opinion and other pressure groups and to draw conclusions about the strategy tactics and the operational methods of pressure groups in general, and one that is called a "catalytic group" in particular.

IIA-307. Sandmeyer, Elmer Clarence, The Anti-Chinese Movement. Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences. Vol. 34, No. 3. Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Pre-s, 1939. 127pp. 305 I16

Traces the early history of Chinese immigration

to California, and the development of the anti-Chinese movement, discusses the economic and political reasons for enactment of anti-Chinese legislation and role of interests played by groups and political leaders advocating Chinese exclusion. The author concludes that although the motives of Californians in opposition to the Chinese were diverse, "fundamental to all of them was the antagonism of race, reinforced by economic competition."

IIA-308. Saxton, Alexander, The Indispensible Enemy: Labor and the Anti-Chinese Movement in California. Berkeley, California: University of California Press, 1971. 293pp. HD 8081 .C5 S3

Explores aspects of the Jacksonian ideology of egalitarianism for whites only, which influenced the racial climates in California where Chinese immigrants centered. Focuses on the role of the Democratic Party and the labor movement in California in leading the anti-Chinese movement through the forty-year period after the Civil War. Concludes with a description of the American concept of national identity influenced by racial proscription and the labor movement in the West.

IIA-309. Townsend, L. T., The Chinese Problem. Boston: Lee and Shepard Publishers, 1876. 89pp. 325.73 T66

This book was written in response to the hostile demonstrations against the Chinese in California

during the 1870's. In dealing with the question of Chinese exclusion and unequal treatment of the Chinese, the author examines the international relations between the two countries, the political economy of California, education and morals of the Chinese, and their effects upon the "Chinese Question." He believes that on the basis of philanthropy and Christianity, the U. S. Government should modify their existing treaty with China and their treatment of the Chinese.

IIA-310. Weu, Cheng-tsu, "Chink": A documentary history of anti-Chinese prejudice in America. New York: World Publishing Co., 1972. 289pp. E184 .C5 W74 EA

Examines the history of racial prejudice against the Chinese that has prevented them from entering the mainstream of American life. In addition to describing the political and legal discrimination against the Chinese in the form of anti-Chinese legislation, the author delves into the persistent assaults on the Chinese character as they were portrayed in the media. He examines the stereotypes of the Chinese successfully created by motion pictures, newspapers, popular fiction, comic scrips, etc. A most common characterization of the Chinese was that they were "unscrutable, mysterious, rat-eating, Fu Manchu types of the most evil and sinister people." Bibliography on pp. 282-289.

Articles

IIA-301p. Barnett, Milton L., "Some Cantonese-American Problem of Status Adjustment," Phylon. 18, 1958, pp. 420-427.

Analyses the reasons for the lack of homogeneity and cohension in the Chinese-American family relations, and the impact of cultural contact between the Chinese and the American environment.

IIA-302p. Chang, Francis Y., "An accomodation program for second-generation Chinese," Sociology and Social Research. 18 1934, pp. 541-553.

The author presents an outline listing seventeen different things a second-generation Chinese can do to better himself as an individual; he further outlines a more elaborate program for second-generation Chinese as a group, dealing with areas of organizations, educational activities, Chinese language and culture, and social activities.

IIA-303p. Hibben, John Grier, "The Chinese student in America," North American Review. 195, 1912, pp. 56-65.

Examines the educational relation between China and the United States established after the suppression of the Boxer Rebellion. The author attempts to discover the nature of the intellectual knowledge sought after by Chinese foreign students and to describe the characteristic features of this Western learning.

IIA-304p. Hyde, Stuart W., "The Chinese stereotype in American melodrama," Californai Historical Society. 34, 1955, pp. 357-367.

Summarizes the characterizations of Chinese in plays produced and written in the United States in the late 1800's that introduced the grotesque Chinese comic into American literature.

IIA-305p. Keim, Magaret Laton, "The Chinese as portrayed in the works of Bret Harte: A study of race relations," Sociology and Social Research. 25, 1941, pp. 441-450.

The author presents the view that Bret Harte was a sincere defender of the most persecuted race in California in the latter nineteenth century -- the Chinese. Studies the portrayal of the Chinese character in the stories, essays, and poems of Harte in order to show his real feelings in regard to racial hatred.

IIA-306p. Lee, Robert, "Community Exclusion: a case study," Phylon. 15, 1954, pp. 202-205.

A case study of the reaction of a community to exclusion of a Chinese family (Sing Sheng and his family) from moving into their newly purchased home in Southwood, San Francisco - an all White neighborhood. From a survey of ninety-two households, twenty-one were in favor of Sheng and his family moving into the community, sixty-one were against, and ten were ambivalent.

IIA-307p. Lung, Chieng Fu, "A Chinese student and West culture," Sociology and Social Research. 16, 1932, pp. 23-38.

A personal sketch indicating the enlargement of the writer's contact with the Western cultural traits, and at the same time, showing the Western cultural influences on China.

IIA-308p. Raab, Selwyn, "A new militancy is emerging in once-complacent Chinatown," The New York Times. June 8, 1975. pp. 1 & 46.

A fact-finding article written after the mass demonstration against "police brutality" on May 19, 1975, in which nearly 20,000 (more than 1/4 of the total Chinese population living in New York City) Chinese of all walks of life participated. The author, at first, gives a factual survey of the development of Chinatown in New York and its problems in recent years. While recognizing the recent demonstration as a mass movement of the once-complacent Chinese community fermenting for years, the author indicates with unusual frankness that the "gambling interest" has taken advantage of the popular sentiment to fish in the troubled water to fight back against the police who has adopted a "get tough policy" in the recent years. Some information concerning the profit and operation of the "gambling dens" and two popular Chinese games were given in detail. "The largest gambling dens," says the author, "gross $500,000 weekly,

with $25,000 or 5 per cent, in profits." Sources were drawn both from the police files and from interviews with Chinese community leaders.

IIA-309p. Rudolph, Frederick, "Chinaman in Yankeedom: Anti-Unionism in Massachusetts in 1870," American Historical Review. 53, 1947, pp. 1-30.

Studies the effect of Chinese labor in combating unionism in Massachusetts in the midst of the struggle of native skilled labor against the factory system and labor union agitation for an eight-hour working day.

IIA-310p. Sandmeyer, Elmer C.,"California Anti-Chinese Legislation and the Federal Courts: A study in Federal Relations," Pacific Historical Review. 28, 1959, pp. 49-66.

The author reveals that California's anti-Chinese agitation was not just an example of race conflict and competition in labor economics as spear headed by Dennis Kearney and the Workingman's Party, but that it found expression in extensive municipal, state, and Federal legislation.

IIA-311p. Seager, Robert, "Some denominational reactions to Chinese immigration to California, 1856-1892," Pacific Historical Review. 28, 1959, pp. 49-66.

Comparing the reactions of pro-Chinese Protestants to the reactions of anti-Chinese groups, especially the Workingman's Party comprised of Irish immigrants, the author analyses the amount of influence exercised by pro-Chinese clerical forces against the multitude of anti-Chinese forces.

IIA-312p. Tom, Kim-Fong, "Function of the Chinese Language School," Sociology and Social Research. 25, 1941, pp. 557-561.

This article stresses the importance of Chinese language schools in supplementing the American education that American-born Chinese receive. The author views the functions of Chinese schools to fall under four areas: family adjustment, cultural diffusion, social and recreational functions, and vocational preparation.

IIA-313p. Yuan, D. Y., "Division of labor between native-born and foreign-born Chinese in the United States: A study of their traditional employments," Phylon. 30, 1969, pp. 160-169.

Based upon the data of the 1960 population census, this article examines the division of labor of Chinese with respect to their traditional fields of employment and the changing occupational images. The author believes that with the increating proportion of White-collar workers and the disappearance of laundrymen and sojourners, the unfavorable stereotype of Chinese as lonely laundryment will soon be replaced by more favorable stereotypes.

IIA-314p. Yuan, D. Y., "Voluntary segregation: a study of new Chinatown," Phylon. 24, 1963, pp. 255-265.

From a study of New York's Chinatown, the author attempts to find out why Chinese tend to concentrate in a segregated community, and to what extent does

this represent voluntary or involuntary segregation.

IIA-315p. Zeligs, Rose, "Influencing children's attitudes toward the Chinese," Sociology and Social Research. 26, 1942, pp. 126-138.

This report attempts to analyse the formulation of racial attitudes of sixth-grade children toward the Chinese people. Concludes that if children are given opportunities for personal contacts with intelligent members of other races, they would form correct attitudes about that race.

Section IIB. Bibliographies of Chinese in America

IIB-101. Cowan, Robert Ernest and Boutwell Dunlap, Bibliography of the Chinese Question in the United States. San Francisco, A.M. Rokinson, 1909. 68pp.

Includes the literature of Chinese immigration and its various phases, focusing on the Chinese Question of whether or not to exclude Chinese from the United States. Listings of books, pamphlets, articles, and a few U. S. documents, all arranged by author-title. Most of the annotated listings were published before 1900.

IIB-102. Hansen, Gladys C. & William F. Heintz, The Chinese in California. A brief bibliographic history. Portland, Oregon: Richard Akel & Co., Inc., 1970 240pp.

Compilation of a list of over 400 books dealing primarily with the historical aspects of the Chinese experience in California throughout the Gold Rush and early twentieth century. The author's historical essay clarifies and corrects some facts about the Chinese in California such as the date of arrival of the first Chinese immigrant. All items are annotated and arranged by author with an author-subject index.

IIB-103. Liu, Dwang-ching, Americans and Chinese. A historical essay and a bibliography. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Pre-s, 1963. 211pp.

The historical essay briefly outlines the past relations between the Americans and Chinese at the nongovernmental level and "seeks to give

some indication of the nature of American-Chinese contacts and the areas in which these contacts effected Chinese as well as American life. The bibliography contains listings of materials which would guide further research into the study of American-Chinese interactions. The listings are arranged into four parts: I. Non-governmental manuscripts; II. Biographies, memoirs, published letters; III. Periodicals, newspapers, and IV. Reference works. Also an author-title-subject index.

IIB-104. Uchida, Naosaku, The Overseas Chinese: A bibliographical essay based on the resources of the Hoover Institution. Stanford, California: Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University, 1959. 134pp. F 10 6801

The author gives a general introduction to the history, nature, and problems of the Chinese immigration to the United States and other countries. The bibliography covers works on overseas Chinese in sixteen different countries, including books, periodicals, newspapers, and treaties in English, Chinese, and Japanese. A supplementary bibliography to this one was compiled by Eugene Wu with the collaboration of Chun-tu Hsueh.

IIB-105. U. S. Library of Congress, Select list of reference on Chinese immigration. Compiled under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin, Chief of Division of Bibliography. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1904.

This bibliography covers materials not only

about Chinese immigration but on the Chinese experience near the end of the 1800's and early 1900's. Provides listing of books, governmental publications and documents, as well as periodicals; most of which were published before 1900. A good bibliography especially with reference to Congressional attitude towards Chinese immigration during the closing years of the last century as it includes extensively Congressional reports and debates on the so-called Chinese Question.

IIB-106. U. S. Library of Congress, Selected list of reference No. 337. List of references on Chinese immigration, 1912-1919. Compiled by H. H. B. Meyer. Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress, Nov. 28, 1919. 6pp.

Contains 74 items, mostly magazine articles and U. S. documents on regulation and restriction of Chinese immigration from 1912 to 1919.

IIB-107. Young, Nancy Foon, The Chinese in Hawaii. An annotated bibliography. University of Hawaii, Social Science Research Institute, Series No. 4. Hawaii: University of Hawaii. 149pp. Z 4708 .C5 Y68

This is the fourth in a series of bibliographies of sources and reference materials on the different Asian groups in Hawaii and their contributions, prepared by the cooperative effort of the Hawaii Chinese History Center and the Social Science Research Institute of the University of Hawaii. "While emphasis is on the Chinese in Hawaiian

Islands," as the compilor stated, "selected references on the homeland are included to provide background on immigration and the effects of such emigration on the home country." The bibliography contains 669 items which include books, governmental documents, periodicals, articles, and newspapers being arranged by author with an author-title-subject index. All works are annotated.

IIB-108. Yuan, Tung-li, A guide to Doctoral Dissertation by Chinese Students in America, 1905-1960. Washington, D. C.: Sino-American Cultural Society, Inc., 1961. 258pp.

Although the majority of the works listed in this Guide are dealing with more specific topics unrelated to Asians in America, a number of theses and dissertations by the Chinese students of sociological studies do cover the Chinese experience in this country. Dissertations are categorically divided into three headings: I. Humanities, social and behavior sciences; II. Physical, biological, and engineering sciences; III. Canadian dissertations. It gives an indication of the academic interest of Chinese doctoral students in this coun-ry and Canada and reveals the dissertations already available for consultation. This bibliography has been supplemented by a small volume covering the

later period by Dr. Chih-chung Li, former Librarian of the Central Library in Taipei.

Chapter III. Japanese in America

Section IIIA. Major Reference Works

Subsection IIIA-100: Historical & Comprehensive Information

IIIA-100. Bailey, Thomas A., Theodore Roosevelt and the Japanese-American Crises. California: Stanford University Press, 1934. 353pp. 973.809 R6774

Having conducted a detailed study of the Japanese-American relations from 1905 to 1909, the author attempts to examine critically the causes, course, and the result of international and domestic developments and their effects on Japanese American relations. The author made a good analyses of the role of President Theodore Roosevelt, as he dominated the foreign policy of the United States during this period, in shaping the course of Japanese-American relations. Although the President strongly opposed discriminatory legislation against the Japanese, he compromised his stand under pressure from various political and economic lobby groups from California.

IIIA-102. Boddy, E. Manchester, Japanese in America. Los Angeles: E. M. Boddy, 1921. 198pp. E 184.J3 B66 EA

"The purpose of the author in the present volume," as the author indicates at beginning of the book, "is to present as concisely as possible the history of the diplomatic, industrial, and social relations between Japan and the United States, to review the actual conditions in California and to present as fully as possible an account of the various forces and interests vitally concerned with the campaign of [anti-Japanese] propaganda which has been and is

now [around 1920] being waged." The "real issues" of the "Japanese Question" and the origins and provocateers in the anti-Japanese movements are analyzed in detail. The author also provides short biographies of prominant Japanese-Americans of the earlier period.

IIIA-103. Dowdell, Dorothy and Joseph, The Japanese Helped Build America. New York: Julian Messner, 1970. 96pp. E184 .J3 D6 EA

A children's book introducing the history and culture of Japanese-Americans. Topics convered are: family life, festivals, voyage to America, schools and churches, and the contributions of Japanese-Americans in various areas.

IIIA-104. Lanman, Charles, The Japanese in America. Tokyo: The Japan Press, 1926. 251pp. E184 J3 1926 ?

Gives a brief history of the role and functions of the Japanese embassy in the United States, containing a series of essays written by Japanese students about various topics related to the Japanese and Americans as well as a description of the Japanese experience and resources in America. The last part of the book deals with political, commercial, occupational, educational, legal, and cultural aspects of Japanese life in America.

Subsection IIIA-200: Socio-economic and Community Life.

IIIA-201. Bloom, Leonard & Ruth Reiner, Removal and Return. The Socio-Economic Effects of the War on Japanese Americans. Berkeley & Los Angeles, California: University of California Press, 1949. 259pp. 306 C123

The author attempts to throw light on the organization and social stratification of the Japanese community by analyzing the effects of evacuation on the occupational status of Japanese-Americans and the attitudes underlying their status judgments. He compares the Japanese-American's attitudes to the pre-war socio-economic status with the postwar status, and assesses their economic losses as a result of the Evacuation and the extent to which the government settled their postwar claims.

IIIA-202. Conroy, Hilary and T. Scott Miyakawa, ed., East Across the Pacific: Historical and Sociological Studies of Japanese Immigration and Assimilation. Santa Barbara, American Bibliographical Center, CLIO Press, 1972. 322pp. E 184 .J3 C66 EA

A compilation of essays dealing with the historical and sociological aspects of Japanese immigration to the settlement in North America, Hawaii, and the Pacific islands. Enumerates both the contributions of Japanese-Americans and other Asian-Americans to the economy and culture of America, focusing on the importance of trade relations between Japan and America being promoted by the initiatives of the Issei.

IIIA-203. De Francis, John, Things Japanese in Hawaii. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, 1973. 210pp. DU 624 D43 EA

The author advocates to preserve the Japanese cultural heritage in Hawaii by presenting certain aspects of their culture to the Western readers. The book is filled with vivid pictures of the people, the buildings and other things from the Japanese origin. He discusses and describes their different celebrations and festivals, the cultural shows, music and dance, as well as Japanese art, theater, and many other cultural forms.

IIIA-204. Horokawa, Bill, Nisei: The Quiet Americans. New York: William Morrow and Co., Inc., 1969. 522pp. E184 J3 H6

Sponsored by the Japanese-American Citizens League, this book seeks to preserve documentary materials relevant to the Japanese-Americans and to trace the history and experience of the Issei and Nisei in America. The author analyses the discrimination and prejudice encountered by the Japanese-Americans, and explores the extent to which the Nisei, while struggling for their rights, have successfully assimilated in the American mainstream. Citing the contributions of Japanese-Americans to the American society, the author urges a whole new conceptualization of assimilation, commenting that a minority group while "retaining its identity, it nevertheless contributes its flavor to the enriching of a more desirable society."

IIIA-205. Iyenaga, T. and Kenoske Sato, Japan and the California Problem. New York & London: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1921. 249pp. 325.73 Iy9

The authors approach the problem of Japanese in California from a cultural and racial perspective. They view the causes of anti-Japanese agitation as relating to cultural difference and misunderstandings. The areas they covered are: Japanese personality traits and philosophy; causes and results of emigration and immigration; and the possibilities and feasibility of assimilation of Japanese into American culture. The authors conclude that "mutual understanding is the only and the best method of bringing about the solution of the Japanese problem in California or elsewhere in the United States."

IIIA-206. Mason, William M. and John A. McKinstry, The Japanese of Los Angeles. Los Angeles: L. A. County Museum of of Natural History, 1969. 39pp. F 868 L8 L67

A short concise history of the Japanese-Americans in Los Angeles, California. Traces their immigration to Los Angeles as early as 1869 and their development through 1920. Describes the occupational, educational and residential status of these Japanese-Americans with illustration capturing the life style of these minority people.

IIIA-207. Pajus, Jean, The Real Japanese California. California: James J. Gillick Co., Inc., 1937. 275pp. 325.73 P169 But.

The writer, taking an impartial position, attempts

to show that California never had nor has a Japanese problem. He develops his thesis by dealing with the Japanese-American experience in three parts: 1) Immigration and restrictive legislation; 2) Japanese land-holdings and legislation effecting use and tenure; 3) Urban activities and ecuational and economic status. The author concludes that "statistics definitely prove that there never was and never will be a Japanese problem in California as a whole or in any part of it." Bibliography, pp. 223-240.

IIIA-208. Petersen, William, Japanese Americans: Oppression and Success. New York: Random House, 1971. As a number in the Random House Series of Ethnic Groups in Comparative Perspectives. 268pp. E 184 J3 P4

This volume is one of an original series of books about various ethnic groups in American published by Random House. This particular volume provides a comprehensive history and a sociological analysis of Japanes Americans, their origins and experience and cultural patterns and social relationships. Areas covered are: migration and emigration; cultural conflict and anti-Japanese legislation, incarceration and relocation; social pathologies and cultural institutions. Bibliography, pp. 237-254.

Articles:

IIIA-201p Jacobson, Alan and Lee Rainwater, "A study of management representative evaluations of Nisei workers," Social Forces. 32, 1953, pp. 35-41.

Working from the general assumption that an ethnic group immigration to a new urgan environment usually occupies the bottom of the social hierarchy and gradually move upward after several generations, the author is interested in discovering the reasons for the rapid socio-economical mobility of Japanese-Americans.

IIIA-202p Kataoka, W. T., "Occupations of Japanese in Los Angeles," Sociology and Social Research. 14, 1929, pp. 53-58.

Based upon census data taken by the Japanese consulate at Los Angeles in the year 1927, this report lists the number of Japanese employed in over forty-seven different occupations. The author also inquires about the reasons Japanese choose various occupations.

IIIA-203p Kitano, Harry H. L., "Differential child-rearing attitudes between first and second generation Japanese in the United States," Journal of Social Psychology. 53, 1961, pp. 13-19.

In studying the importance of child-rearing attitudes and their relation to subsequent personality development, the author analyses the differences in child-rearing attitudes between the first and the second generation Japanese-Americans.

IIIA-204p Kitano, Harry H. L., "Inter- and intragenerational differences in maternal attitudes towards child rearing," Journal of Social Psychology. 63, 1964, pp. 215-220.

By exploring attitudes on child rearing held by two generations of Japanese American women and Japanese women, the author attempts to provide empirical evidence concerning intergenerational and intragenerational parental attitudes.

IIIA-205p Lind, Andrew W., "Some ecological patterns of community disorganization in Honolulu," American Journal of Sociology. 36, 1930, pp. 206-220.

Examines the areas of Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Filipino settlement in Hawaii, to study the proportion of community disorganization in the various groups, using the indices of crime rates and suicide rates.

IIIA-206p Obana, Tsutomu, "Problems of the American-born Japanese," Sociology and Social Research. 19, 1934, pp. 161-165.

Because Americans do not make a distinction between American-born Japanese and the foreign-born Japanese, American-born Japanese connot secure occupational opportunities and face the traditional American racial and social prejudices vented against the foreign-born Japanese. The author believes that this problem of American-born Japanese constitutes one of the most important problems in California.

IIIA-207p O'Brien, Robert W., "Selective dispersion as a factor in the solution of the Nisei problem," Social Forces. 23, 1944, pp. 140-144.

This study of the acculturation of second generation Japanese or Nisei presents a good analysis of the impact of American culture and institutions upon second generation children of immigrant stock.

IIIA-208p Rademaker, John A., "The Japanese in the Social Organization of the Puget Sound Region," American Journal of Sociology. 40, 1934, pp. 339-343.

Analyses the economic and social characteristics, and the cultural differences that have tended to isolate Japanese-Americans and make them a discrete unit in this region's social organization.

Subsection IIIA-300: Racial Relations & Relocation Problems

IIIA-301. Bailey, Paul, City in the Sun: the Japanese Concentration Camp at Poston, Arizona. Los Angeles: Westernlore Press, 1971. 222pp. D 769.8 .A6 B3 EA

Poston, Arizona was one of the ten concentration camps that the WRA (War Relocation Authority) built throughout the West and used for the incarceration of the Japanese-Aermicans during the Second World War. After giving a brief outline of the history and unjust treatment of Asians and other ethnic groups that immigrated or lived on the West Coast, the author analyses some of the reasons underlying the relocation of Japanese-Americans, and describes the way of life of Japanese-Americans as they readjusted to new and debasing conditions in the concentration camps at Poston.

IIIA-302. Daniels, Roger, The Politics of Prejudice: the anti-Japanese movement in California and the struggle for Japanese exclusion. (University of California Publications in History, Vol. XXI) Berkeley & Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1962. 165pp. 906 C125 70-72

Outlines the history of the anti-Japanese movement in California and reals that "the generators of much of California anti-democratic energy were those very groups supposedly dedicated to democracy. The labor unions, the progressives, the other Left groups. Conversely, conservative forces - businessmen, educators, and clergymen - were often on the democratic side, or to be more precise, generally less democratic." The final triumph of Japanese exclusion in the Immigration Act of 1924 was attributed, in part, to the

"racist ideology" pervasive in American throughout the early 1900's.

IIIA-303. Gudner, Audrie and Ann Loftis, The Great Betrayal: The Evacuation of the Japanese-Americans during World War II. London: Macmillan Co., 1969. 562pp. D 769.8 G5 But.

A comprehensive study of the reactions and experiences of the Japanese-Americans during their relocation. The author views the evacuation and incarceration of Japanese-Americans as a "confrontation between expediency and liberty, prejudice and tolerance, and the individual and the state." He concludes, "as a departure from American principles that was endorsed by the highest tribunal of the land, it will stand as an aberration and a warning." Extensive footnotes can be used as a bibliography.

IIIA-304. Grodzins, Morton, Americans Betrayed: Politics and Japanese Evacuation. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1949. Reprinted in 1969 445pp. D 769.8 A6 G7 EA

The author attempts to give a social and political history of the events surrounding the single decision to evacuate Japanese-Americans from the Pacific Coast during World War II. Focusing on the policy-making process involved in the decision, he studies the effects of public opinion on national policy, the roles of administration and legislature, the political status of minority groups, and other crucial aspects.

IIIA-305. Gulick, Sidney L., The American Japanese Problem. A Study of the racial relations of the East and the West. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1914. 349pp. 325.73 G95

Studying the American opposition to Japanese immigration and naturalization on political, economic and moral grounds, the author attempts to describe how the real situation of Japanese immigrants contradicts the arguments used to justify anti-Japanese legislation and exclusion. Points out the racist reasoning behind the formulation of the Japanese and Asiatic exclusion policy and advocates a new Oriental policy which would give more equal rights to Asiatic immigrants.

IIIA-306. Hosinouchi, Isao, Educational values and preadoptation in the acculturation of Japanese Americans. (Sacramento Anthropological Society Paper No. 7). Sacramento, California: Sacramento Anthropological Society, 1967. 60pp. E 51 S2

Deals with the problems of assimilation and acculturation of the three generations of Japanese-Americans. Explores the function of education in obstructing or facilitating the adjustment and adaptation of Japanese to American values and norms. Comparing the "Protestant ethic" with the Bushido code, the author notes that "the Bushido code, like the Puritan code, emphasized individual success and drive in all work including educational pursuits." The author attributes the Bushido code as one reason for the successes of Nisei and the Sansei in the academic field.

IIIA-307. Houston, Jeanne Watsuki and James D., Farewell to Manzana: A true story of Japanese American Experience during and after the World War II Internment. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1973. 177pp E 184 J3 H 63 EA

A personal account of a Japanese-American who retraces the events leading up to, during, and away from her experience of internment. Give glimpses into the way of life inside the camps. "It documented the entire camp scene - the graduating seniors, the guard towers, the Judo Pavilion, the creeks I used to wade in, my family's barracks."

IIIA-308. Johnson, Herbert D., Discrimination against the Japanese in California. Berkeley, Calif.: Courier Publishing Co., 1907. 133pp. 075 J63

Drawing from the current literature of the 1900's - newspapers, speeches, governmental documents, published letters, and statistics and laws, the author presents the views and arguments of prominent advocates for Japanese exclusions. He attempts to refute their biased views by outlining the real issues at stake and the arguments and views of those influential Californians that did not support the anti-Japanese movement. He concludes that the only satisfactory solution to the Japanese American problems would be naturalization under certain restrictions.

IIIA-309. Kawakami, K. K., The Real Japanese Question. New York: Macmillan Co., 1921. 325.73 K179

Traces the immigration of Japanese to Hawaii and then to the Pacific coast, and the development of anti-

Japanese forces among Californians and within the U. S. legislature. Pointing out the real issues of the "Japanese Question", the author discusses the international ramifications and implications of a nation arbitrarily discriminating against one country and favoring another in the matter of immigration. Cites the Gentleman's Agreement, the Alien Land Law, and other anti-Japanese legislation, the statistical data on Japanese in the United States, and the contributions of the Japanese to the development of California.

IIIA-310. Kikuchi, Charles, The Kikuchi Diary: Chronicle from an American concentration camp. Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1973. 258pp. D769.8 A6 K54 EA

A diary of a Japanese-American incarcerated during World War II. Gives insight into the ambivalent response of Japanese-Americans to differing cultural and historical circumstances surrounding their relocation and the psychological problems arising from their marginality. This diary can be read on at least three levels: "as an insider's record of events in America's concentration camp; as the daybook of a man...whom the camp was a psychic turning point; and as an example of the far wider phenomenon of ethnic ambivalence."

IIIA-311. Kitano, Harry H. L., Japanese American: the evolution of a subculture. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1969. 186pp. E 184 J3 K5 EA

Analyses the socio-psychological adjustment of the Japanese-Americans to the "interethnic contact and conflict" they experienced in America. Treating the period from early immigration to post-World War II, the author examines the development and interaction of Japanese-Americans in periods of anti-Japanese movement, the effects of exclusion, incarceration, and social stress. Focuses on the relationship between ethnic institutions and cultural values and norms to the causes of psycho-social deviance such as mental illness and suicide. Bibliography, pp. 149-153.

IIIA-312. Lehman, Anthony L., Birthright of barbed wire: the Santa Anita Assembly Center for the Japanese. Los Angeles: Westernlore Press, 1970. 92pp. D769.8 A6 L4 EA

After a brief summary of the complex factors that prompted the incarceration of the Japanese, such as military necessity, protection of those evacuated, political and economic pressure, and racial pressures, the author describes the daily life of Japanese-Americans inside the relocation camps, and discusses the problems of providing adequate shelter, food, and services.

IIIA-313. McWilliams, Carey, Prejudice; Japanese-Americans; Symbol of Racial Intolerance. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1944. 337pp. 325.73 M253

The author investigates the origins of racial attitudes on the West Coast as they influenced

anti-Japanese sentiments and the relocation and segregation of Japanese in America during World War II. He attempts to show how did the Japanese militarists capitalize on the anti-Japanese sentiments in preparation for an eventual war or confrontation with the United States, and also "the alarming extent to which the foreign policy of the United States toward 'colored' races and nations has been determined by the provincial prejudices of a particular region."

IIIA-314. Maykovich, Minako, K., Japanese American identity dilemma. Tokyo: Waseda University Press, 1972. 151pp. E184 J3 M39 EA

Analyses the psychological adjustment and accomodations that occurred in the Japanese-American personality under three generations of racial inequality and injustices. The author examines the concept of the "marginal man", "alienation", "inauthenticity"; traces the origins of the Japanese immigrant characteristics; and analyses the manner in which the Issei, Nisei, and Sansei formulated a Japanese identity different from each other, yet all responding to the same racist environment. Refutes the myth that the Japanese-Americans are well-accepted in the American society.

IIIA-315. Mills, H. A., The Japanese Problem in the United States. New York: Macmillan Co., 1915. 334pp. 325.73 M623 But.

The Japanese problem involves the question of

admission of immigrants and the treatment of Japanese-Americans. In discussing this issue, the author attempts to bring together historical and factual information that would clarify the proper policy and solution to the problem. Areas covered are: Japanese immigration to the United States; wage-earners in industrial pursuits; work, business and occupation; alien land legislation; Japanese characteristics; the problem of assimilation and some possible solutions.

IIIA-316. Myer, Dillon S., Uprooted Americans: the Japanese-Americans and the War Relocation Authority during World War II. Tucson, Arizona: University of Arizona Press, 1971. 360pp. D769.8 A6 M9 EA

A recount of life in the Relocation Centers and the management of Relocation programs as told by the former Director of the WRA. Provides the perspective of those responsible for the evacuation and administration of roughly 113,000 Japanese-Americans and their view on the policy of relocation and its insight on the lives of these people. The author himself believes that "a review of developments over more than twenty years, in the light of the WRA wartime policies, reveals that in spite of mistakes, the results have generally been good."

IIIA-317. Ogawa, Dennis, From Japs to Japanese: the evolution of Japanese-American stereotypes. Berkeley: McCutchan Publishing Co., 1971 67pp. E184 J3 C35

The author examines the America public media -

magazines, newspapers, books, radio, movies, and television and their treatment of the Japanese image and creation of the stereotypes of Japanese-Americans. He traces the evolution and delineation of Japanese stereotypes and offers analysis of their salient dimensions and functions. The study of stereotypes can be a viable method "to bring the situation of Japanese-Americans into a more comprehensive perspective."

IIIA-318. Okimoto, Daniel I., American in disguise. New York & Tokyo: Walker and Weatherbill, Inc., 1971. 206pp. E184 J3 O37 EA

A personal account of the author's experience in America which describes many of the problems of Japanese- Americans. "The Japanese experience was not a pretty one, nor was it fruitful," as the author points out. He traces the immigration of his parents to America, the hardships and discrimination they suffered, and the struggles they had undergone to become integrated into the American society. He makes a sober analysis and comparisons between racial intolerance of the Japanese and the Blacks, and talks about the problem of interracial marriage, as the author himself is married to an Anglo-Saxon."

IIIA-319. Spicer, Edward H., Asael T. Hansen, Katherine Luomala, & Marvin K. Opler, Impounded People: Japanese-Americans in the Relocation Centers. Tucson, Arizona: The University of Arizona Press, 1969. 2nd Printing, 1970. 342pp. D 769.8 A6 A5 EA

This report is a study made by four anthropologists

who held key positions in the WRA and attempt to record the major development in the growth of Japanese community life within the relocation camps. Deals with the years from 1942 to 1946 and focuses on: 1). the initial conflict and tension of Japanese-Americans as they first entered the concentration camps; 2). the new tensions arising from separating the loyal and disloyal; 3). final adjustment to these artificial communities, and 4). the liquidation of the camps and the transfer back to life in free communities.

IIIA-320. Steiner, Jesse Frederick, The Japanese Invasion. A study on the psychology of inter-racial contacts. Chicago: A. C. McClurgy & Co., 1917. 231pp 325.73 St 35

Studies the racial aspects of Japanese immigration to the United States, the American discriminatory treatment of the Japanese, and the reaction of the Japanese immigrants to this racial prejudice. The author attempts to trace the psychological sources of racial prejudice, the attitudes and sentiments that caused "mutual irritation and misunderstanding between the Japanese and American people." He further attempts to describe the ramifications of this race prejudice and national egotism affecting the international relations between the United States and Japan. Bibliography, pp. 211-224.

IIIA-321. Thomas, Dorothy S. and Richard Nishimoto, The Spoilage: Japanese-American Evacuation and resettlement during World War II. Berkeley & Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1969. Copyrighted 1946. 388pp.
D 769.8 A6 T4 EA

A well-documented study of the evacuation, detention and resettlement of Japanese-Americans conducted by a group of social scientists. Taking a wide view and scope in analyzing the experience of Japanese-Americans during their internment, the authors consider the sociological, anthropologic, political, and psychological ramifications and effects, and focuses on specific problems such as "relinquish citizenship", "stymatization", and "repressive measures undertaken by governmental agencies."

Articles:

IIIA-301p Arkoff, Abe, Gerald Meredith, and Janice Dong, "Attitudes of Japanese-American and Caucasian-American students towards marriage roles," Journal of Social Psychology. 59, 1962, pp. 11-15.

This study attempts to determine the attitudes of a group of Japanese-Americans toward marriage roles and to compare these attitudes with those held by a comparable Caucasian-American group.

IIIA-302p Bogardus, Emory S., "Current problems of Japanese-Americans," Sociology and Social Research. 25, 1941, pp. 563-571.

The author, writing this article before the relocation of Japanese-Americans, views the problems of these people in terms of a widening gulf between first

generation and second generation Japanese; difficulty in finding suitable work; dual citizenship; clash of Buddhist and Christian religions; and social and educational conflicts.

IIIA-303p Bogardus, Emory S., "The Japanese return to the West Coast," Sociology and Social Research. 31, 1947, pp. 226-233.

Describes the experience of the 55,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans that returned to the West Coast after 1946 in relating to racial prejudice, property losses, housing problems, securing employment, relief funds, and citizenship.

IIIA-304p Bogardus, Emory S., "Resettlement problems of Japanese Americans," Sociology and Social Research. 29, 1944, pp. 218-226.

Based on 140 questionnaires filled out by Japanese Americans after their release from relocation camps, this article attempts to interpret their personal experiences and the nature of the adjustments that accompanied resettlement.

IIIA-305p Briggs, Dennie L., "Social adaptation among Japanese American youth: a comparative study," Sociology and Social Research. 38, 1954, pp. 293-300.

Studies the acculturation of the younger generation Japanese-Americans into American society. It concludes that the acculturation of Japanese-Americans has progressed to a point such that there is less social and cultural distance between Japanese-American

boys and their Caucasoid contemporaries than there is between the two generations of Japanese.

IIIA-306p Brooks, Melvin S., and Ken Kunihiro, "Education in assimilation of Japanese: a study in the Houston area of Texas," Sociology and Social Research. 37, 1952, pp. 16-22.

Attempts to draw generaltizations concerning the process and degree of assimilation of Japanese-Americans. Concentrates on the effects of education facilitating the rate of assimilation and compares the degree of assimilation between the first two generations and the sexes.

IIIA-307p Bureau of Sociological Research, "The Japanese family in America," American Academy of Political and Social Scienc Annals. 229, pp. 150-156.

Analyses how discrimination and enforced segregation prevented Japanese from assimilating into the American mainstream. Factors of economic, occupational, and social barriers, and evacuation and family solidarity are taken into consideration.

IIIA-308p Burma, John H., "Current leadership problems among Japanese-American," Sociology and Social Research. 37, 1953, pp. 157-163.

The author believes that Nisei leaders are not aggressive and consistent enough in their leadership roles as compared to Caucasian leaders. He also asserts that after World War II destroyed Issei leadership, a short coming of Nisei leadership was a lack of long-range planning.

IIIA-309p Chambers, John S., "The Japanese invasion," American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. 93, 1921, pp. 19-23.

Because Californians had voted in favor of anti-alien land legislation, this former Controller of California firmly believes that the Federal Government should act likewise in passing Oriental exclusion laws. This must be done in order to preserve California.

IIIA-310p De Motte, Marshall, "California - White or Yellow?" American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. 93, 1921, pp. 19-23.

It is a firm belief of this former Chairman of the State Board of Control of California that mixture of Orientals, particularly Japanese, with Whites, is a race problem. Since the author believes that California was made a White man's state by the Constitution of 1849, he advocates excluding Orientals from immigration and citizenship in order to prevent Orientals from taking over California.

IIIA-311p Gobb, J. Walter, "Personal familiarity and variations in stereotypes regarding Japanese," Sociology and Social Research. 33, 1949, pp. 441-448.

This study concerns stereotypes of Japanese and the relation between familiarity with Japanese people, and investigates the uniformity, emotional tone, and degree of stereotyping.

IIIA-312p Berrien, F. K., Abe Arkoff, and Shinduro Iwahara, "Generation differences in values: Americans, Japanese-Americans, and Japanese," Journal of Social Psychology. 71, 1971, pp. 165-175.

In attempting to determine whether or not the personal values of one generation were markedly different from a younger generation, the authors studied the value patterns of Japanese college students and their parents from three different settings: Japan, Hawaii, and New Jersey.

IIIA-313p Gulick, Sidney L., "American-Japanese relations: the logic of the Exclusionists," American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. 122, 1925, pp. 181-187

The author questions the validity of the rationale that the United States is a "White man's country", and analyses how this type of reasoning has been expressed in various legislation discriminating against Japanese-Americans and other Asiatic and colored minorities.

IIIA-314p Gulick, Sidney L., "Japanese in California," American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. 23, 1921, pp. 55-69.

In defense of the Japanese-Americans, the author takes a critical examination of a report by the California State Board of Control, a letter by Governor Stephens, and Public Hearings in the California legislature. He corrects the misrepresentation of Japanese in relation to their non-assimilability, the alleged violation of the "Gentlemen's Agreement", the alleged admission of laborers without passports, the

alleged extraordinary Japanese birth-rate, Japanese land ownership, dual-citizenship, and the school and labor question.

IIIA-315p Iga, Manoru, "Cultural factors in suicide of Japanese youth with focus on personality," Sociology and Social Research. 46, 1961, pp. 75-86.

The author argues that high suicide rates of Japanese youth are attributable to: 1). "weak ego"; 2). strong and uninhibited impulses; 3). conscience (sense of obligation, guilt, and shame); and 4). favorable attitude toward suicide.

IIIA-316p Inui, Kiyo Sue, "California's Japanese situation," American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. 93, 1921. pp. 97-104.

This article attributes the reasoning precipitating the anti-Japanese agitation in California to: 1). political and economic unrest after the war; 2). the belief that effectiveness of the "Gentlemen's Agreement" depended wholly upon Japan's willingness and integrity; and 3). the mechanizations of politicians to create an issue to win electoral votes and gain office.

IIIA-317p Irish, Col. John P., "The Japanese issue in California." American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. 93, 1921, pp. 74-76.

The author argues that the alleged "Japanese problem" is actually an "Ame-ican problem." It is a problem propagated by the envenomed attacks by the American

press to shape public opinion, based upon prejudice and poisoned by persistent falsehood.

IIIA-318p Kalish, Richard A., Michael Maloney, and Abe Arkoff, "Cross cultural comparisons of college student marital-role preferences," Journal of Social Psychology. 68, 1966, pp. 41-47.

Based upon samples taken from California State College and the University of Hawaii, this report attempts to determine the difference in marital-role expectations and behavior of Japanese-Americans and Caucasian-Americans.

IIIA-319p Kanzaki, Kichi, "Is the Japanese menace to America a reality?" American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. 93, 1921, pp. 86-97.

Finding a lack of rationality in anti-Japanese criticism, the author examines the arguments and attitudes of the anti-Japanese agitators to show their contradictions. He analyses the question of Japanese population, birth-rate, agricultural activities, cultural assimilation, inter-marriage, working hours and wages, standard of living, language schools, religious training, and immigration.

IIIA-320p Kawakami, K.K., "The Japanese Question," American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. 93, 1931 pp. 81-88

"The unalterable fact is that the West has gone to the East and the East has come to the West." After recounting that it was the Western gun which forced open the doors of the East, the author reaffirms that peace

between Japan and American cannot be maintained by a mutual policy of recrimination and discriminatic

IIIA-321p Kitano, Harry H. L., "Passive discrimination: the normal person," Journal of Social Psychology. 70, 1966, pp. 23

Presenting a social psychological perspective on discrimination, the author analyses the insulation of sul groups in our pluralistic society and how it fosters discriminatory behavior against outgroups.

IIIA-322p Kurokawa, Minako, "Lineal orientation in child rearing among Japanese," Journal of Marriage and the Family. 28, 1966, pp. 57-61.

Examines the changes in values and relational orientations, in particular child-rearing practices, taking place in the Japanese family system. It concludes that the lineal orientation is still predominent in the parent-child relationship.

IIIA-323p Lynch, Robert Newton, "The development of the anti-Japanese movement," American Academy of Political and Social Science Annals. 93, 1921, pp. 47-50.

The author attributes the development of Japanese exclusion to several factors: 1). the existence of a definite labor group formed as an Asiatic Exclusion League who fought against Oriental labor; 2). the Japanese resentment against school discrimination; and 3). the acquiring leases and ownership of lands by the Japanese.

IIIA-324p MacArthur, Walter, "Review of Exclusion History," American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. 93, 1921, pp. 38-42.

The author reviews the Oriental exclusion laws and views the problem of Japanese immigration in respects to the earlier phase of Asiatic immigration. He believes the whole question is matter of race differences that constitute a natural and permanent cleavage.

IIIA-325p Malcolm, Roy, "American citizenship and the Japanese," American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. 93, 1921, pp. 77-81.

This article seeks to find out why after having extended the privilege of citizenship and naturalization to the German, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italian, Negro, and Russian, the United States have not extended this privilege to the Japanese.

IIIA-326p Masuoka, Jitsuichi, "Race relations and Nisei problems," Sociology and Social Research. 30, 1947, pp. 452-458.

The author attempts to study the cultural and social problems of the Nisei within the wider context of the cycle of race relations. He concludes that while the problem of adjustment is primarily economic and only secondarily cultural for the Isei, it is primarily a problem of race relations and assimilation for the Nisei.

IIIA-327p Matthews, Rev. M. A., "Racial prejudice un-American," American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. 93, 1921, pp. 69-72.

This Reverend believes that the anti-Japanese agitation is based upon false reasoning. Not one of the accusations against the Japanese can be substantiated by facts. Under the established treaty rights and agreements between American and Japan, it would be un-American to discriminate against the Japanese and to allow the prejudices of any particular state to pressure the nation in doing so.

IIIA-328p McClathchy, V. S., "Japanese in the melting pot: can they assimilate and make good citizens," American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. 93, 1921, pp. 29-34.

The author argues that Japanese cannot, may not, and will not assimilate and make good citizens because of their racial characteristics, heredity and religion, dual citizenship and antagonism.

IIIA-329p Mead, Elwood, "The Japanese land problem of California," American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. 93, 1921, pp. 51-55.

This article blames the Japanese for provoking anti-public opinion and legislation. The author assdrts that it is the failure of the Japanese to individually mingle with White farmers, and their desire to establish their own racial community that has brought about more prejudice against them as a race.

IIIA-330p Mears, Eliot Grinnell, "California's attitude towards the Oriental," American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. 122, 1925, pp. 199-213.

Inquires about how American foreign policy toward Asia has largely determined the attitude of Californians towards Orientals.

IIIA-331p Miyamoto, Shotaro Frank, "Immigrants and citizens of Japanese Origins," American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. 223, 1942, pp. 107-113.

Examines how the international relations between the United States and Japan affected the racial and cultural antagonism against the Japanese-Americans. The author briefly analyses the reasons for incarceration, the structure of the communities, their organizations, and the attitude of Japanese-Americans toward the War.

IIIA-332p Parsons, Reginald H., "The anti-Japanese agitation from a businessman's standpoint," American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. 93, 1921, pp. 72-74.

Provides a business point of view about the Japanese question. The author believes that the anti-Japanese agitation has been due to a fear of economic competition with the American laborers. However, in the interests of a nation of business and industry demands, the national interest should determine the relationship between American and Japan, not the interest of one particular state.

IIIA-333p Phelan, Hon. James D., "Why California objects to the Japanese invasion," American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. 93, 1921, pp. 16-18.

A testimony by a former U. S. Senator from California who feels that prompt action by Congress be taken in order to forbade them from citizenship. It is his believ that the Japanese present a real economic threat and threat to Western civilization.

IIIA-334p Portenier, Lillian D., "Abilities and interests of Japanese-American High School Seniors," Journal of Social Psychology. 25, 1947, pp. 53-56.

Using data compiled on Japanese-Americans during their incarceration in relocation centers, the author attempts to determine the Japanese-American students' educational and vocational plans, and the socio-economic status of their families.

IIIA-335p Ross, Robert H. and Emory S. Gogardus, "Four types of Nisei marriage patterns,"Sociology and Social Research. 25, 1940, pp. 63-66.

Attempts to classify the marriages of second-generation Japanese into four typical patterns: 1). the "conformist" type; a). the "compromise" type; 3). the "sudden-love" marriage; and 4). the "interview" variety.

IIIA-336p Ross, Robert H., and Emory S. Bogardus, "The second-generation race relations cycle," Sociology and Social Research. 24, 1940, pp. 357-363.

The authors believe that the race relations cycle are of four types: 1). native versus immigrant; 2). native and immigrant working together; 3). changing

attitudes of second generation towards their immigrant parents; and 4). growing feelings of closeness of the second generation to their parent's homeland.

IIIA-337p Scharrenberg, Paul, "The attitude of organized labor towards the Japanese-American pupils," Sociology and Social Research. 55, 1971, pp. 341-353.

A comparative study of public school pupils which concludes that the high scholastic achievement of Japanese-Americans is due chiefly to values that are traditional in the Japanese culture, and that these values differ from those leading to the achievement of middle class Anglos.

IIIA-338p Stoddard, Lothrop, "The Japanese Question in California," American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. 93, 1921, pp. 42-47.

The author asserts that to understand the Japanese question in California, it must be analysed within the framework of tow larger issues: the issue of Asiatic immigration and the issue of colored immigration into lands of White settlement.

IIIA-339p Stonequist, Everett V., "The restricted citizen," American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. 223, 1942, pp. 149-156.

The author presents the arguments for and against evaluation of Japanese-American citizens during World War II, and he questions how this precedent imposed legal restrictions upon minority citizens and threatened America's democratic principles.

IIIA-340p Svensrud, Marian, "Attitudes of the Japanese towards their language schools," Sociology and Social Research. 17, 1933, pp. 359-264.

Asserting that Japanese language schools fulfill a justifiable need, the author explains how these schools are useful in combating racial prejudice and feelings of inferiority, and preventing a gulf between first and second generation Japanese-Americans.

IIIA-341p Ulam, Eugene S., "Correlates of ethnic identification," American Journal of Sociology. 65, 1960, pp. 468-474.

This article focuses on the correlations between Japanese background, current behavior, and current orientation, in order to explain the bicultural socialization of Nisei.

Section IIIB. Bibliographies of Japanese in America.

IIIB-101. Jones, Helen Dudenbostel, comp., Japanese in the United States. A selected list of references. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Library of Congress, General Reference and Bibliography Division, 1974. 36pp.

Contains listings of materials since 1940 on the controversy of the evacuation and relocation of Japanese-Americans on the West Coast during World War II. Materials are both for and against the incarceration of Japanese in relocation centers. The items are arranged in five sections: 1). Bibliographies; 2). Books and pamphlets; 3). Articles in periodicals; 4). Periodicals; and 5). Unpublished materials. There is an author-subject-title index at the end of the bibliography which listed 268 items.

IIIB-102. Matsuda, Mitsuga, The Japanese in Hawaii, 1868-1967. A bibliography of the first hundred years. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, 1975. Annotated bibliography, revised edition. R016 3253 M429

"As the history of the Islands unfolds," remarks the compiler, "one becomes aware of others coming from Asia who fulfilled a crucial role in the economy and rapidly came to predominate in the population." This bibliography is the first of a four volume series covering the immigrant Japanese, Koreans, Chinese, and Filipinos, and their interactions and contributions in Hawaii. It includes listings of government documents, books, pamphlets, monographs, articles, newspapers, and periodicals. The first listing is of all materials in Japanese and the second

part is all materials in English. All works are annotated and indexed by author-title-subject. The first edition published in 1968 covers 883 items in 222 pages which have been slightly increased in the second edition published in 1975.

IIIB-103. Miller, Dorathy P., comp., Japanese-American Relations: A list of works in the New York Public Library. New York: New York Public Library, 1921. 67pp. Z3308 J3 N5

The majority of works listed are concerned with Japan's international relations with the United States and other countries. There is a small section concerned with Japanese immigration to this country and the anti-Japanese movement in California. Works cited include government documents, articles, periodicals, and books. Listings are arranged by topic and indexed by author.

IIIB-104. Rebee, Estelle & Martin Rogin, comp., Preliminary inventories: Records of the War Relocation Authority. Washington, D. C.: The National Archives and Record Service, 1955. 973 AUN 342 V.77

Includes significant listings of governmental documents, reports, and studies concducted by the War Relocation Authority that are available in the U.S. National Archives. The materials include relevant data about the evacuation and the relocation of Japanese on the West Coast during World War II. It also includes listings of materials about the operation and management of the WRA - containing listings of managements files, fiscal files, personnel files, etc.

IIIB-105. U.S. War Relocation Authority, Bibliography on Japanese and Japanese-Americans. Pts. 1-3. Washington, D. C.: U.S. War Relocation Authority, 1942-1943. 50pp. D 997.3 AUN 35

A three-part publication prepared by the WRA covering materials related to the WRA, the immigration and experience of Japanese in America, and the incarceration of Japanese during World War II. The listings include magazine articles, newspaper feature articles, pamphlets, leaflets, relocation center magazines, books, manuscripts published during the period of 1941-1943. Some items are annotated.

Chapter IV: Koreans in America

Section IVA. Major Reference Works

IVA-100: Reference Works

IVA-101. Givens, Helen L., The Korean Community in Los Angeles. M.S., M.A. thesis, University of Southern California, 1939. 85pp.

A study of the Korean community in Los Angeles during the 1930's plus a short history of the Korean immigration to America. (Selected from Lum, Asians in America: a bibliography of Master's These and Doctoral Dissertations. p. 213. s.q. IB-102).

IVA-102. Kim, Hyung Tae, Relationships between personal characteristics of Korean students in Pennsylvania and their attitudes towards the Christian churches of America. MS., Ph. D. dissertation. University of Pittsburgh, 1966. 172pp.

Examines the personal characteritsics of Korean students in this country which affected their attitudes towards the American churches under 27 specific hypotheses. Data were gathered from 137 Korean students studying in Pennsylvania. Church-related characteristics of the students appeared to be the strongest determining factors in influencing their attitudes.

IVA-103. Lee, Chong-Sik, The politics of Korean Nationalism. Berkeley, California: University of California Press, 1963. 342pp. DS 916 L4

A history of the Korean nationalist movement against Japanese rule. Patriotic feeling and activities in the Korean communities in the United States are also included.

Articles:

IVA-101p Cheng, C. K., and Yamamura, Douglas S., "Interracial Marriage and Divorce in Hawaii," Social Forces. 36, 1957. pp. 77-84.

Studies the changing interracial composition of Hawaiians, and the changing patterns of interracial marriage among peoples from East Asia of whom the Koreans make up a substantial number.

IVA-102p Hormann, Bernhard L., "Racial Complexion of Hawaii's Future Population," Social Forces. 27, 1948, pp. 68-72.

By analysis of data about migration and vital statistics, this article attempts to evaluate some of the factors that influence the racial composition of Hawaii's future population. The Koreans constitute a major group of the minority peoples studied.

IVA-103p Lind, Andrew W., "Occupational Trends among Immigrant groups in Hawaii," Social Forces. 7, 1928, pp. 290-298.

Studies the occupational trends of Koreans, Chinese, Japanese, and Filipinos in order to understand the manner of accommodation of each group to life within Hawaii. Factors such as racial occupance, vertical trend, accomodative devices, are examined.

Section IVB. Bibliographies of Koreans in America

IVB-101. Gardner, Arthur L., The Koreans in Hawaii: an annotated bibliography. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, 1970. As No. 2 of the Social Science Research Institute Hawaii Series.

This volume is the second in the Hawaii Series compiled by the Social Science Research Institute, presenting a list of works and materials relevant to the Korean experience in Hawaii. Includes listings of books, newspapers, periodicals, articles, governmental and educational documents and reports dealing with the immigration and history of Koreans in Hawaii and their development and contributions. All 223 items are annotated and indexed by author-title-subject.

Chapter V: Filipinos in America

Section VA. Major Reference Works

Subsection VA-100: Historical & Comprehensive Information

VA-101. Proceedings of Conference on International Migration from the Philippines, June 10-14, 1974. Honolulu, Hawaii: East-West Population Institute, East West Center, January, 1975. 46pp.

A bibliography by its own right, this pamphlet includes a listing of well-preapred abstrcts of papers on the Filipinos in North America given by noted researchers and public workers attending the Conference. Subjects of the specific sessions are: background papers conducting a demographic overview; session on the Brain Drain; out-migration and the Barrios; the U.S. immigration policy and the Filipino; migrant adaptation in Guam, the U.S. Mainland, and Canada; two sessions on migrant adaptation in Hawaii; assessment cf research needs; and plans for the future. The listing of the participants in the conference under Convener Alan Howard include five scholars from the Philippines, two from Canada, two from Guam, eighteen from Hawaii, and nine from the U. S. Mainland.

VA-102. Papers on Filipino-American Studies. Honolulu, Hawaii: East-West Population Institute, East West Center, 1974. MSS. Convenor & compilor (?), Alan Howard.

The unpublished papers presented at the first Conference on International Migration from the Philippines conducted by the East-West Population Institute, East West Center (Convenor Alan Howard) in Hawaii on June 10-14, 1974, constitute a solid collection of scholarly works in relation to all aspects of the Filipino-American sutdies up to the present time. Titles and authors of these

papers are listed in the following. The reader is advised to consult the Proceedings of the Conference for abstracts.

VA-102.1 A Demographic Overview of Outmigration from the Philippines. By Peter Smith, Ford Foundation.

VA-102.2 Factors Associated with the Outflow of High-level Philippine Manpower to the U.S.A. By Josefina R. Cortes, National Science Development Board, Philippines.

VA-102.3 Determinants of the Migration Intentions of Filipino Graduate Students in the U.S.A. By Josefina J. Card, American Institutes for Research.

VA-102.4 Emigrants' Investments in Their Home Community. By Stephen Griffiths, University of Hawaii.

VA-102.5 Hawaiianos: A Study of Noninnovative Behavior. By Harold J. McArthur, Jr., University of Hawaii.

VA-102.6 Motivaton for Ilocano Migration. By Dorita Clifford, Clarke College.

VA-102.7 Outmigration in the Western Visayas. By Bruce Koppel, East-West Center.

VA-102.8 Demographic and Legal Changes in U.S. Immigration: Recent Philippine Experiences in Context. By Charles Keely, Brown University.

VA-102.9 American Labor and the Philippines: A Perspective. By William G. Whittaker, Washington, D. C.

VA-102.10 Filipinos on Guam: An Emperical Study. By Lawrence F. Kasperbauer, University of Guam.

VA-102.11 Aspirations of Filipino Youths on Guam. By Roy Chung, University of Guam.

VA-102.12 Mobility and Assimilation of Filipinos in Southern California. By Carlos Fernandez, The Ateneo.

VA-102.13 Filipino Associations: Balancing Social Pressures and Ethnic Images. By Edwin B. Almirol, University of Illinois.

VA-102.14 The Role of Social Networks in Filipino Immigration to the East Coast of the United States. By Moreno C. Requiza, Syracuse University.

VA-102.15 Two Filipino Immigrant Communities: A Comparative Study of Garment Workers in Winnipeg and Professionals in Vancouver. Cleto Budahan, University of British Columbia.

VA-102.16 Toward an Ethnohistory of the Filipinos in Hawaii. By Miriam Sharma, University of Hawaii.

VA-102.17 Stages of Adaptation among Filipino Immigrants in Hawaii. By F. Landa Jacano, University of the Phillipines.

VA-102.18 The Filipinos in an Hawaiian Plantation Town. By Ruben R. Alcantara, University of Hawaii.

VA-102.19 The Makibaka Movement: A Filipino Protest and Struggle. By Evelyn Hernandez, University of Hawaii.

VA-102.20 A Comparison of Filipino Immigrants and Non-Immigrants on Adjustment Scales. By Richard W. Coller, Kauai Community College, and Kenneth O. Sanbirn, The Institute of Behavioral Science.

VA-102.21 The Filipinos of Hawaii. By Danilo E. Ponce, University of Hawaii Medical School.

VA-102.22 Filipino Immigrant Students in Hawaii's Educational System. By Sheila Forman, University of Hawaii.

VA-102.23 Bibliographic Considerations and Research Status of the Overseas Filipinos. By Shiro Saito, University of Hawaii.

VA-102.24 Informational Needs of Filipinos in Hawaii. By Ben Junasa, State of Hawaii Immigration Service Center.

VA-102.25 Needs, Problems, and Aspirations of Filipinos Abroad. By Eamonn Byrne, St. Columban's Foreign Mission Society.

VA-102.26 The Mobility of Filipino Nurses. By Purita F. Asperilla, Beth Israel Medical Center.

VA-102.27 Migration Expectation of Filipino Medical Graduates: An Overview. By Ricardo G. Abad, Fordham University.

VA-102.28 A Survey of Foreign-Trained Professionals in the Philippines. Critina P. Parel, University of the Philippines.

VA-103. Lasker, Bruno, Filipino Immigration to continental United States and to Hawaii. New York: Arno Press & The New York Times, 1931. 445pp. JV 6891 F54 L3

Summary of extensive documentation of the Filipino

immigration to the mainland of the United States and Hawaii which sutdies the patterns of immigration, causes for emigration, social, economic, and educational problems of Filipino immigrants and the case for and against exclusion. The author himself believes that "the problems of Filipinos in American apart from general problems of immigration and inter-racial contact are not severe."

VA-104. Nicanor, Precioso M., Profiles of notable Filipinos in the U.S.A. New York: Pre-Mier Publishing Co., 1963. 354pp. R 047.82 N513

The author provides biographical sketches of almost a hundred Filipino-Americans who have occupied notable positions of leadership in various corporations, organizations, and foundations. Also listed are those who have made outstanding personal achievements and significant contributions to the Filipino community. Describes the struggles of Filipino-Americans in their efforts to succeed in this country.

Subsection VA-200: Socio-economic and community life.

CA-201. Catapusan, Benico T., "The Filipino Labor Cycle in the United States," Sociology and Social Research. 19, 1934, pp. 61-63.

There are two general classes of work open to Filipinos laborers in California: farm work and domestic work. Farm work consists in harvesting lemons, oranges, and other fruits and vegetables, pruning and spraying fruit trees, farm cultivation and work on poultry farms. Domestic helpers consists of houseboys, waiters, bus-boys, etc.

VA-202. Catapusan, Benicio T., "Leisure-time problems of Filipino immigrants," Sociology and Social Research. 24, 1940, pp. 541-549.

The author analyses the adverse effects of Filipinos' social experience that lead to particular non-commercialized and commercialized sorts of amusements. Some of these amusements are: cockfights, prize fights and wrestling, gambling, and taxi-dance halls.

VA-203. Catapusan, Benico T., "Problems of Filipino students in America," Sociology and Social Research. 26, 1941, pp. 146-153.

The author regards the financing educational need, social experiences in American schools, and occupational outlook of Filipino students to be sources of their problems. He proposes different ways to help alleviate their financial and social problems.

Subsection VA-300: Racial Relations and Colonial Complications

VA-301. Bauken, Manuel, I have lived with the American People. Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1948. 358pp. 325.73 B85

An in depth study of the Filipino experience in America reflected by the author's own personal experience in the United States, 1927-1948. Using case studies and documentation, the author describes the dreams and aspirations of the Filipino immigrant; the social, economic, and political hardships they confronted; important court cases involving discriminatory practices against the Filipino; and the possibilities of acculturation and assimilation into the American society. He believes that a new order of justice and brotherhood must established between the Filipino and American people and this must come through a change in the American attitudes towards Filipinos.

VA-302. Saniel, J. M., ed., The Filipino Exclusion Movement, 1927-1935. (University of the Philippines, Institute of Asian Studies, Occasional Paper No. 1) Quezon City, Philippines: University of the Philippines, 1967. 51pp. JV 6891 F54 Q8

A collection of several essays studying the discrimination and exclusion of Filipinos between 1927 and 1935. Areas covered are: discrimination against Filipinos in California; the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association's advocacy of Filipino exclusion from Hawaii; and the role and reaction of

race, racism, nativism, and nationalism and their relation to the exclusion of the Asians from the United States.

VA-301p Bogardus, Emory S., "American attitudes towards Filipinos," Sociology and Social Research. 14, 1929, pp. 59-69.

Based on case studies of the experiences of ninety Americans from all walks of life, this article classifies the personal attitudes of the members of the American public into three classes; 1). Favorable attitudes towards Filipinos; 2). Unfavorable attitudes; and 3). Attitudes leading to discrimination of Filipinos.

VA-302p Bogardus, Emory S., "Citizenship for Filipinos," Sociology and Social Research. 29, 1944, pp. 51-55.

The author advocates a naturalization law that would permit Filipinos to become American citizens and that would lessen the social discrimination and racial prejudice suffered by Filipinos.

VA-303p Bogardus, Emory S., "Filipino Repatriation," Sociology and Social Research. 21, 1936, pp. 61-71.

The author believes that repatriation of Filipinos were due to a lack of public aid to a considerable number of unemployed Filipinos, pressure from various labor groups, and because of great disappointment and disillusionment about economic opportunities and success.

VA-304p Feria, R. T., "War and the status of Filipino immigrants," Sociology and Social Research. 31, 1946, pp. 48-53.

Studies the impact of World War II on the public opinion towards Filipinos, and on the economic, social, and cultural developments of the Filipino community.

VA-305p Foster, Nellie, "Legal status of Filipino intermarriages in California," Sociology and Social Research. 16, 1932, pp. 441-454.

Investigates attempts by the Superior Court of Los Angeles County to restrict racial intermarriage between Filipinos and Whites. In all of the six Court actions involving the question of Filipino interracial marriage since 1925, the main issue was one of racial classification and certain legislation prohibiting the marriage of "Blacks" and "Asians" to "Whites."

VA-306p Gonsalo, D. F., "Social adjustments of Filipinos in America," Sociology and Social Research. 14, 1929, pp. 166-173.

The author distinguishes three distinct phases of adjustment of Filipino boys in America. The first phase is characterized by exuberance and dreams of success and achievement. The secondphase is characterized by inner conflicts, while the third phase is one of readjustment.

VA-307p Kirk, Grayson, "The Filipinos," American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. 223, 1942, pp. 45-48.

In analyzing the legal situation and social problems of Filipinos in the United States, the author asserts that the problems of Filipino-Americans are likely to be affected by the general nature of U.S.-Philippines relations after World War II.

Section VB - Bibliographies of Filipinos in America

VB-101. Saito, Shiro, comp., The Overseas Pilipinos: A working bibliography. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Library, 1974. 57pp.

Prepared as a "data base" for the Conference on International Migration from the Philippines conducted by the East-West Population Institute, East-West Center of the University of Hawaii in the summer of 1974, this bibliography is the most extensive one to cover the Filipino-American studies. It contains 803 items which are divided into ten parts and one appendix. Areas covered are: demographic overview of outmigration; U.S. immigration policy; views from the Barrios; the brain drain; destinations of migration: the mainland, Hawaii, Guam, Canada, and other areas throughout the world. Employment in Indochina also constituted a part. Appendix covers 17 doctoral dissertations of which 8 deal with Filipinos in the United States, 35 master's theses, and 3 group project reports. The compilor has consulted rather extensively other bibliogrpahies and indexes which constitute a very impressive listing of reference works. This bibliography has no annotation or index.

VB-102. Whitney, Philip B., "Filipinos in the United States," in Bulletin of Bibliography. 29, July-Sept., 1972, No. 3, pp. 74-83.

This work has been superseded by the above Working Bibliography by Shiro Saito of Hawaii University Library. See VB-101.

Chapter VI: Vietnamese, Thai, & Other Southeastern Asians in America

Section VIA. Major Reference Works

Subsection VI(V)A. Vietnamese in America
(Separate preparation)

Subsection VI(I)A. Indonesians

VI(I)A-100 Reference Works

VI(I)A-101 Peacock, James L., Indonesia: an anthropological perspective. Pacific Palisades, Calif., 1973.

VI(T)A-101 Directory of the Thai People in the United States of America, 1964-1965. Washington, D. C.: Thai Alliance in America, 1965.

As the Thai immigrants in the United States are very small in number, the directory contains very few community leaders but focusing on diplomats, businessmen, intellecutals, and students. It is very useful to study the Thai students in this country, such as the distribution of the Thai students in the American colleges and universities, etc., etc. A well-done job.

(VI(T)A-102 U. S. Operations Mission to Thailand, comp., Directory of Thai personnel who have participated in Thai-American training programs abroad. Sept. 1, 1951 to March 31, 1964.

VI(T)A-301 Barry, Jean, The Thai Students in the United States: A study of attitude change. MS., Ed. D. thesis. Teachers College, Columbia University, 1966. 292pp.

A nine-chapter doctoral thesis investigating the background, attitudes, values, courtship and family etc., etc. of the 1,600 Thai students studying in the United States in the middle of the 1960's. In response to the author's questionnaire, the students' answers varied because of the difference in age, sex, length of stay in the United States, as well as family backgrounds. Bibliography, pp. 239-245.

Section VIB. Bibligraphies of the Southeast Asian Peoples

VIB-101 Bibliography of the Cornell Thailand Project, 1947-1962. Ithaca: Department of Anthropology and Department of Asian Studies, Cornell University, 1964. DS 503.4 .C6 #20

VIB-102 Chen, John Hseuh-ming, Vietnam, a comprehensive Bibliography. Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Press, 1973. Z 3228 .V5 C47

Mostly dealing with the Vietnamese War, as the refugee problem has not surfaced.

Chapter VII: Indians, Pakistani, & other Southern Asians in America

Section VIIA. Major Reference Works

Subsection VII(I)A: "East" Indians

VII(I)A-100: Historical & Comprehensive Information

VII(I)A-101 Association of Indians in America, Papers. New York: Association of Indians in America, 1973-

After its founding in 1973, the AIA has been issuing newsletters, brochures, directories, etc., in addition to a weekly official organ, the Trans India. (S.Q.). Research projects of various kinds concerning the Asian Indians in American have been projected. Its current president is Dr. M anonranjan Dutta, a professor of economics at Rutgers University, New Jersey.

VII(I)A-102 Banerjee, Kalyan Kumar, Indian Freedom Movement: Revolutionaries in America. Calcutta, India: JIJNASA, 1969. 111pp. E 184 E2 B33

After a brief reference to the early Indian immigration to the United States, the author focuses his research and discussion on the Indian nationalist movement in the United States which, with secret aid from Germany, was guided to rid the British rule of India. The movement was initiated and conducted by the Indian intellectuals. At first, America proved itself to be an ideal sanctuary for the Indian patriots as the rest of the world was either dominated by or under the influence of the British empire. The author gives a detailed treatment to the Gadar Movement in the U.S.A., its organization, leadership, and activities which ended up with the controversial San Francisco Trial of the Indian revolutionary leaders in 1917-1918. The

9-chapter book is fully documented and the footnotes can well serve as a bibliography.

VII(I)A-103 Cheng, Tien-fang, Oriental immigration in Canada. Shangai; Commercial Press, 1931.

Written originally as a doctoral dissertation for a Canadian university, the author did an intensive research in Canada under the given title. In addition to Chinese and Japanese, the author devotes a long chapter to the Hindu immigration to western Canada during the period of 1905-1908 (pp. 138-180) with a total "Hindu immigrants" of 5,379. Many of them later crossed the borderline and settled in California thus aroused an anti-Hindu movement in both countries. As a result, the early Indian immigrants in North America suffered no less injustice than the Chinese. A vivid and interesting account of the early Indian immigration to the United States and Canada.

VII(I)A-104 Das, Rejani D., Hindustani Workers on the Pacific Coast. Berlin: Walter De Gruyter, 1923. 126pp.

This study was undertaken by the author as the special agent of the Bureau of Labour Statistics in the United States Department of Labour in 1921-1922, during which period he conducted a survey of the Indian immigrants who lived on the Pacific Coast. Their background as well as the discriminatory regulations and laws that they encountered in their

adoptive land were well covered.

VII(I)A-105 Indians Overseas. Yearbook and Who's Who. Bombay: Overseas Publishing House, 1957. DS 432.5 I53

"Being a statistical and historical survey of the plitical, economic and social conditions of Indians all over the world," the yearbook section gives a brief account on the (East) Indian immigrants in the United States. The total number estimated in the 1930's and 1940's was "about 7,000"(see p. 12) but on a separate chart listing overseas Indians all over the world, the number of (East) Indians in this country as of 1954 is given as 1,428 as against 250,800 in Trinidad and Tobago of the same year. The reason of the difference is not explained in the book. Despite this ambiguity, the book is well-compiled and very useful to researchers on overseas Indians.

VII(I)A-106 Jacoby, Harold S., A Half-centry Appraisal of the East Indians in the United States (The 6th Annual College of the Pacific Faculty Research Lecture).

VII(I)A-107 Klass, Morton, East Indians in Trinidad: a study of culture persistence. New York: Columbia University Press, 1961. 325.7298

The author is a foremost specialist on Indo-American studies. Although this book gives only little reference on Indians in North America, he made a thorough study of the people from the same ethnic group in South America. Both his

method of research and the subject itself stimulate new academic venture in the field. Bibliography useful.

VII(I)A-108 Kondapi, C., Indians Overseas, 1938-1949. New Delhi: Indian Council of World Affairs, 1951. 558pp. 325.54 K836

A 10-chapter laborious monograph to cover overseas Indians all over the world during the period 1938-1949. Discussions are arranged topically, providing comprehensive information of overseas Indians from political status, socio-economic conditions, to laws and regulations in various countries barring Indian immigration. Although the Indians in America during the postwar period were estimated as about 4,000, their conditions in the United States were covered with sufficient information. According to the Luce-Celler Bill signed by the President on July 2, 1946, 100 Indians (as against 107 Chinese) would be permitted to migrate into this country. There was also an Indian League of America at 40 East 49th Street, New York 17, New York. Bibliography, pp. 535-542.

VII(I)A-109 Schmidt, E. R., American relations with South Asia, 1900-1940. MS. Ph. D. dissertation. University of Pennsylvania, 1955.

The thesis is divided into three sections: 1). Indo-American relations previous to 1900; 2).

American missionary movement in India; 3). South Asian opinion towards the United States. One of the topics covered in the last section is the South Asian student and labor movement to and in America. Their experience of hardship in the United States has made the South Asians suspicious of the U. S. actions. The author also tries to explain his theme through a comparative study of the "Negro problem," "the U.S. Philippine rule" and the 18th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution. Though the title of the thesis seems to cover the the entire region of South Asia, the author focuses discussion only on Indo-American relations.

VII(I)A-110 Singh, Khushwant, A history of the Sikhs, 1839-1964. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1966. 339pp. 2 Vols. 954 Si 6463

In addition to a general history of the Sikhs, the author also gives a short description of the Sikh migration to North America and revolutionary activities of the Sikh students thereof.

VII(I)A-101p Banerjee, Kalyan Kumar, "East Indian immigration into America; beginning of Indian revoluationary activity," Modern Review. 116, 1964, pp. 355-359.

Discusses the role of Indian patriots working abroad in the U.S. and other countries before the Gandhi period, to help build broad base support for India's independence. Cites the number of Indian immigrants in the U.S. around the early

1900's and the reactions of the American towards these immigrants and their pro-Indian political agitation.

VII(I)A-102p Hess, Gary R., "The 'Hindu' in America: Immigration and naturalization policies and India, 1917-1946," Pacific Historical Review. 38, 1969, pp. 59-79.

Traces the origins and reasons for Indian immigration to the United States; studies the resentment and discrimination against the growth of the Indian community. The author cites the role of the Asiatic Exclusion League and of certain immigration laws to restrict immigration of Indians and to deny them naturalization.

VII(I)A-103p Mills, Harry A., "East Indian Immigration to British Columbia and the Pacific States," American Economic Review. I, March 1911, No. 1, pp. 72-76.

Canadian government investigation showed that most of the Indian immigration to the West Coast had been induced by the activities of certain steamship companies and their agents exaggerating the opportunities of fortune. They were also misled by the representatives of a few individuals in British Columbia who were looking for cheap laborers. No sooner had they arrived from their native India, or other ports like Hong Kong and Shanghai then they were discriminated against by the local White population. Later when they moved to the U.S. Pacific States, two governments made a joint effort against them.

VII(I)A-104p Rao, P. Kodanda, "Indians Overseas," American Academy of Political and Social Science, Annals. 233, 1944, pp. 200-207. 305 Am 31

Talks briefly about classifications of Indians for determining citizenship eligibility in the United States. Since the "Hindus" were not considered either "Black" or "White", they were barred from acquiring citizenship in the United States until 1935. Of a total of 2,575,000 Indians overseas 2, 471,000 resided within the British Empire. The author was a senior member of the Servants of India Society.

VII(I)A-105p Singh, Gurdial, "East Indians in the United States," Sociology and Social Research. 30, 1946, pp. 208-216.

Studies the naturalization policy of the United States towards East Indians. Gives data concerning the number of East indian immigrants in the United States from their first arrival in 1898 till 1924; cites important court cases affecting the naturalization status of these people.

VII(I)A-106p Singh, St. Nihal, "Indians in America," The Modern Review. Calcutta, India, March, 1908.

VII(I)A-107p Smith, Marian W. and Hilda W. Boulter, "Sikh settlers in Canada," Asia and the Americas. August, 1944.

Dr. Smith was the President of the American Ethnological Society and a professor at Columbia University when she conducted a field research on the Sikh settlers in Canada. A very competent work in

understanding the Sikh settlers not only in Canada but also in the United States.

Subsection VII(I)A-200: Socio-economic and Community Life

VII(I)A-2001 Chakravorti, Robindra C., The Sikhs of El Centro: a study in social integration. MS., Ph.D. dissertation. University of Minnesota, 1968. 150pp.

In addition to a short account of the community life and institutions of the Sikh immigrants in El Centro, California, the author attempts to make a sociological study of the process of social integration of the Sikhs within the motified framework of Robert Park's 4-stage theory, namesly, conflict, accomodation, acculturation, and assimilation. Though being badly discriminated in turn against their own Negro spouse or even Mexican spouse. The author concludes thatthe minority's "will power" in maintaining its subsystem actually determines the nature and pace of the process of integration. A very interesting experimental work on social integration of the Asian minorities in America.

VII(I)A-202 Gupta, Santosh Prabha, The Acculturation of Asian Indians in Central Pennsylvania. Ph.D. dissertation. Pennsylvania State University, 1969. 219pp.

Concerning processes and patterns of acculturation of Indians in the United States. Claims to be an unprecedented work in research of its kind. After extensive interviews of 50 selected Indian residents in Central Pennsylvania, the author found out that with respect to religious practices and food habits the acculturation occurred rapidly

and radically. Native Hinduism, for instance, tends to become a "Syncretized" religion in America. Likewise, vegetarianism lost its social and cultural significance. Indian vegetarians moved rapidly to become "eggetarians" and finally non-vegetarians. But changes with respect to attitudes towards dating, marriage & family, family ties & kinship obligations & dress & ornamentation (in the case of women only) have been slow and gradual. There seems to have been three stages for an Indian immigrant to pass for acculturation: 1). period of antagonism & cultural curiosity; 2). of agreement and adoption; 3). cultural stability. It usually takes a person from five to ten years for that process. There is inevitably a high degree of ambivalence.

VII(I)A-203 India Guide. Brooklyn, New York: The New York Literary Guide of India, Ltd., 1974.

A directory of Indian institutions and societies in the New York area, which listed 42 Indian restaurants, 30 "associations", 21 "institutions" of which 13 are related to teaching of Yoga and 3 of Indian music, and 6 practicing Indian lawyers. The directory gives sufficient information for an overview of the social and economic activities of the Indian immigrants in the New York metropolitan area.

VII(I)A-204 Lambert, Richard D. and Marvin Bressler, Indian Students on an American Campus. Mineeapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1956. 122pp. L387.3 L175

This is a study of foreign students from three different groups of the South Asian subcontinent, India, Pakistan and Ceylon. In an attempt to understand the complex processes involved in cross-cultural education, this report describes the three primary roles of Indian students - student, tourist, and ambassador - and inquires into their social determinant. It attempts to develop the thesis that 1). "the major determinant of the experience of Indian students in the United States lie in India, not here;" 2). "Indian socio-cultural norms provide the primary context for their selection and interpretation of experiences in the United States."

VII(I)A-201p Chauhan, I. S., "Net works in a small town," Journal of Social Research, 10, March, 1967, pp. 33-36.

VII(I)A-202p Cooppan, S., "Indian Populations: a small but significant minority." Economic Opinion, 9, Feb.,1962, pp. 37-42.

VII(I)A-203p Davids, Leo, "The East Indian family overseas," Social and Economic Studies. 13, Sept., 1964, pp. 383-394. Bus. Serial S.

A brief but interesting account of family life of overseas Indians.

VII(I)A-204p Jayawardena, Chandra, "Migration and social change: a survey of Indian communities overseas," Geographical Review, 58, July, 1968, pp. 426-499. 910.5 G2923

Subsection VII(I)A-300: Racial Relations & Anti-British Activities

VII(I)A-301 Bose, Sudhindra, Fifteen Years in America. Calcutta, India: Kar, Majumber, & Co., 1920. 579pp. 973.0 B659

Presents the author's personal experience of fifteen years in the United States. The author left America with a mixed emotion of admiration and reservation.

VII(I)A-302 Burger, Josef, Indian students and American education: An evaluation of a new tool of American foreign policy. MS., Ph. D. dissertation. University of Wisconsin, 1965. 173pp.

Attempts to test the effectiveness of an American foreign policy of using educational exchange as a diplomatic instrument. The author conducted many interviews among the Indian students in Wisconsin asking: 1). What did they think of the United States before migration; 2). How many political facts did they learn while staying in the U.S.; and 3). What would they think of the same subject after returning to India. The result is: about half showed their support to the U.S. policies; half was neutral, whereas the opponents appeared very limited in number. The author thus concludes that the new instrument is very effective and successful.

VII(I)-303 Mukherjee, Sujit, Passage to America: the reception of Rabindranath Tagore in the United States, 1912-1941. Calcutta: Bookland, 1964. 239pp. 892.32T12 Dm4

Attempts to reveal the American respect and admiration to the Indian poet and his works following

his first visit to America until his death. His first passage in 1912 was unnoticed, but after he was honored with the Nobel Prize, his second visit to the United States in 1916 and thereafter turned to be a festival. The book was written in memory of the poet's hundredth birthday when memorial meetings were being conducted within the American literary circles.

VII(I)-304 Shridharani, Krishnalal, My India, My America. New York: Duell, Sloan, and Pearce, 1941. 607pp.
954 Sh86 J'sm

Born and raised in India but matured in America, the author attempts to combat his own cultural conflict as well as the stereotype image that the American people have harboured in relation to the Indian immigrants. He made a comparison between the two cultures and tries to convince the Americans that the Indian heritage is equally enviable as the European cultural tradition.

VII(I)A-305 Wenzel, Lawrence Allen, The identification and analysis of certain value orientations of two generations of East Indians in California. MS., Ed. D. dissertation. University of the Pacific, 1966. 219pp.

Having interviewed 52 students and their Sikh parent, the author attempts to identify and analyse certain value orientations and variables held by the two generations of the East Indians residing in the Sutter county area. Basic instrument developed by Florence R. Kluckhohn has been imployed to

conduct the investigation.

VII(I)A-301p Bissondoyal, B., "What Mahatma Gandhi means to Indians Overseas," Indo-Asian Culture (New Delhi), 18, Dec., 1969, No. 4, pp. 25-34.

Sees Gandhi as a national pride and spiritual father for all the Indian people overseas.

VII(I)A-302p Bose, Arum Goomer, "Indian nationalist agitations in the U.S.A. and Canada till the arrival of Har Dayal in 1911," Journal of Indian History. Vol. XLIII, Part I (April, 1965), Serial No. 127. pp. 227-239.

Deals with the Indian revoluation before the Gandhi period and the revolutionaries' activities in the United States.

VII(I)A-303p Brown, Giles T., "The Hindu Conspiracy, 1914-1917," Pacific Historical Review. 17, 1948, pp. 299-310.

The Hindu conspiracy was an ambitious plan to overthrow British rule in India between 1914 and 1917. The author discusses how the neutral United States served as a springboard for this plan and how it failed because of overshadowing events during World War I.

VII(I)A-304p Dadabhay, Yusuf, "Circuitous assimilation among rural Hindustanis in California," Social Forces. 33, 1954, pp. 138-141.

The author attempts to ascertain the pattern of assimilation among East Indian immigrants in California. Because of similarities in physical appearance, social and economic conditions, the Hindustani immigrants easily participate in the

Mexican-American subculture as an indirect and gradual process of assimilation into the dominant American culture.

VII(I)A-305p Dhesi, Auter, "Paving the way for integration," United Asia, 22, Mar./Apr., 1970,pp. 83-85.

VII(I)A-306p Wolf, Elinor, "Indian Students in the United States: An American's View," Indian Management, 3, Jan., 1963, pp. 22-25.

The achievements and industriousness of the American educated Hindu students as reviewed by an American observer.

Subsection VII(I)A-400: Indian community newspapers published in the United States

VII(I)A-401 Gujarat Samachar Monthly. New York.

This monthly magazine has not been published on regular basis. Like otner periodicals published by the minority people in this country, it always is useful for research purposes. Address: 570 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10036.

VII(I)A-402 India Abroad. New York.

A weekly newspaper published in New York City for the Indian community since 1970, it covers community as well as international news mostly in relation to India and/or Indians in the United States. A well-edited and printed community newspaper with well-written articles and news items published continuously for five years without interruption, it has proved itself an indispensable source material for the study of the Indians in America. The paper is being published every Friday by the India Abroad Publications, Inc., 60 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017. President, Editor & Publisher, Gopal Raju. (212) 490-1770.

VII(I)A-403 India Times. Chicago.

A paper similar to India Abroad in size and editorship published every other Friday from Chicago. Well-edited and printed, not only to serve the Indian community but also the scholarly world.

Publisher: Shashin Patel; Chief Editor: Thakor Patel. Community news is edited by Professor Vasant Shah. Business address: 1294 Parker Place, Elk Grove, Ill. 60007. (312) 894-1294.

VII(I)A-404 Karma Magazine (Bi-monthly). New York.

Published in New York, not on regular basis. Address: P. O. Box 2342, Grand Central Station, New York, New York 10017.

VII(I)A-405 Trans India Weekly (Monthly after June, 1975). New York.

A weekly official organ of the Association of Indians in America. It will become a monthly periodical after June, 1975. Covers activities of the Indian community in the United States as well as international news concerning India. Provides up-to-date information for the public as well as specialized researchers and students on Indian-American studies. Its current address is 1170 Broadway, New York, New York 10001. Tel. (212) 679-7450.

Subsection VII(P)A-100: Pakistanis in America: Reference Works

VII(P)A-101 Selim, Md., Reactions of Pakistani Students Studying in the United States of America towards the System of Education in Selected Colleges and Universities. (Research Study No. 1). MS. Ed. D. Thesis. Colorado State College, 1962.

To determine some perceived reactions of the Pakistani students towards various aspects of the educational activities they were experiencing in colleges and universities in the United States. The term "reaction" is defined as their attitude, impression, and evaluation, or, in short, how did they feel about what they were experiencing within the American educational system, such as the quarter & semester systems, academic advisor, method of teaching, class activities, assignment, testing and grading, evaluation, dormitory life, etc. According to the author, all the above-mentioned are new to the Pakistani students who had an entirely different education at home. After living in this country, the majority of them is in favor of the American system, though most of them feel that American instructors do not recognize their specific background. The have been taught "just as everybody else."

Section VIIB. Bibliographies of the South Asian Peoples in America

VIIB-100 Berreman, Gerald Duane, comp., A reading list on the Indian immigrants in America. Berkeley, California: University of California, Asia Study Center, 1963.

The compilor is a well-known Hindu specialist, the author of Hindus of the Himilayas: ethnography and change, The Philippines, a survey of current social, economic, and political conditions, and many other articles and papers. This reading list contains more background materials rather than sociological and anthropological works on contemporary conditions.

Chapter VIII: Arabs in America

Section VIIIA. Major reference works

Subsection VIIIA-100: Historical & comprehensive information

VIIIA-101 Association of Arab-American University Graduates, Inc., The Arab Americans; Studies in Assimilation. Edited by Elaine C. Hagopian and Ann Paden with a preface by Ibrahim Abu-Lughod. Wilmette, Ill.: Medina University Press International, 1969. 111pp.

A compilation of seven research papers originally presented at the First Annual Convention of the Association of Arab-American University Graduates in Washington, D. C., December 28-29, 1968. This is the most authoritative work on the Arab immigrants in contemporary North America. All seven contributors are holders of the doctoral degree, teaching in respectable colleges and universities in the United States or Canada. Six were associate professors and one held a full rank. All papers are well-written, fully documented, and ably argued which paved the foundation for extensive follow-up researches in the future. The author and title of each paper are listed respectively in the following:

VIIIA-101.1 "The Arab-Americans: Nationalism and Traditional Preservations." By Abdo A. Elkholy, Associate Professor of Sociology at Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois.

VIIIA-101.2 "The Arab-Canadian Community." By Baha Abu-Laban, Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada.

VIIIA-101.3 "The New Arab-American Community." By Michael W. Suleiman

VIIIA=101.4 "The Arab-American Community of Springfield, Massachusetts." By Naseer H. Aruri, Associate Professor of Political Science, Southeastern Massachusetts University, North Dartmouth, Mass.

VIIIA-101.5 "The Institutional Development of the Arab-American Community of Boston: A Sketch." Bu Elaine C. Hagopian, Associate of Sociology, Simmons College, Boston, Massachusetts.

VIIIA-101.6 "The Woman's Role in Socialization of Syrian-Americans in Chicago." By Safia F. Haddad, Associate Professor of Education, St. Xavier College, Chicago, Illinois.

VIIIA-101.7 "The Growth of Arabic-Speaking Settlements in the United States." By Adele L. Younis, Associate Professor of History, Salem State College, Salem, Massachusetts.

VIIIA-101.8 Prefaced by Ibrahim Abu-Lughod, President of Arab-American University Graduates, Inc., and Professor of Political Science at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

VIIIA-102 Elkholy, Abdo A., The Arab Moslems in the United States; religion and assimilation. New Haven: College & University Press, 1966. 176pp. Bibliography. E184 .A65 E4

The Arab immigrants in the United States are religiously divided into two major groups, the Moslems and the Christians. The Christians led the Arab immigrants in number in the early period, but the Moslems constituted the majority in the latest period. The author focuses his attention on the Arab Moslems, the evolution of their religion under American impact, and their process of assimilation by the mainstream.

VIIIA-103 Hitti, Philip D., The Syrians in America. New York: George H. Doran Co., 1924. 325.73 H6383

The author treats the Syrians, who led the migration from the Middle East to the United States, as neither "Arabs", nor "Turks", nor "Assyrians", but "a mixed Semitic race." The first Lebanese (the closest brother of the Syrians) immigrant, Antonius al-Bishallany, arrived in Boston in 1854. But the mass immigration

of the Syrian-Lebanese to the United States occurred only in the 1870's. The immigration was almost halted by the quota system in the early 1920's. Being a foremost scholar on the Middle East which was his native land, the author joined the faculty of Princeton University in 1926 becoming one of the gounders of the Oriental Studies. From 1947 to 1954, he was in charge of Princeton's Near Eastern Studies. Being one of the earliest intellectual immigrants who later secured an eminent position in the American scholarly society, the life of the author itself is a legend in the history of Arab immigration to the United States.

VIIIA-104 Tannous, Affif I., The Arab Village Community in the Middle East. Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Institute, 1943.

Provides information of the social, economic, cultural and rural background of the early Arab immigrants in the United States.

VIIIA-105 Younis, Adele Linda, The Coming of the Arabic-Speaking People to the United States. MS. Ph.D. dissertation. Boston University, Graduate School of History, 1961.

Pointing out the importance of the American missionary work in the Near East during the early years of the last century which actually inspired or even led the first group of mass immigration of the Arabs into this country. One exception to the missionary story during this period (1849-60) is

that of Hadji Ali or Hi Jolly who led a Levantine group to the United States in 1856 when this country introduced the camel caravan into the Arizona Territory. By 1856 about 272 "Near Easterners" were reported in the United States. This group actually included many North Africans. Widespread emigration occurred after the American Civil War. The number reached 25,000 by 1900. The peak of Arab immigration, however, happened during the fifteen year period from 1900 to 1915 when 85,000 arrived. The immigration was halted by the quota system of the 1920's, even though a court decision had resolved in their favor. The author also gives a brief description of the Arab explorers in 17th and 19th centuries, when the Moors were traveling with the Spaniards. Father Elias al-Mawsili reached Mexico in 1668; some Asia Minor Rabbis were in Newport, Rhode Island in the middle of 18th century; and Alegerians might have brought horses here for the Continental Army during the American Revolution.

VIIIA-101p Makdisi, Nadim, "The Moslems in America," Christian Century. August 26, 1959. p. 970.

A brief account on the Moslems in America and their religious and cultural adjustments in a Christian society.

Subsection VIIIA-200: Socio-economic life & community organizations

VIIIA-201 Al Tahir, Abdul-Jalil, The Arab Community in the Chicago Area. MS., Ph.D. dissertation, University of Chicago, 1952.

Treats the ghetto communities of the Arabs in the Chicago area as isolated colonies remote from the culture of the mainstream in North America. This monograph has been condensed and published as an article as follows: "Isolation, marginality, and assimilation of the Arab communities in Chicago to the American culture," Bulletin of the College of Arts and Science (Baghdad), I, June, 1956, pp. 54-56.

VIIIA-202 Khattab, A. M., The Assimilation of Arab Muslims in Alberta. MS., Master's Thesis, University of Alberta.

Dealing with assimilation problems of the Moslem Arab settlers in Northern Canada whose experience is rather similar to their Moslem brothers in the United States.

VIIIA-201p Madkisi, Ned, "Syrians-Lebanese in Boston," Federation Harold. May, 1954, p. 20.

Treats the Arab community in Boston in a very brief article but of first-hand material resources.

VIIIA-202p Malouf, Faris S., "History of the Federations: 1, Eastern States Federation," National Harold. Aug., 1958.

Dealing with the history of the Arab community organiztion in this country. At the beginning, since the majority of the Arab immigrants were Syrians, the earliest society organized in 1932 was called the Syrian-American Federation of New

England. It was renamed Syrian & Lebanese Federation of the Eastern States in 1938. In 1950 it was further expanded to become National Association of Federation of Syrian and Lebanese American Club.

VIIIA-203p Wolf, C. Umban, "Muslims in the American Mid-West," The Muslim World. January, 1960. pp. 43ff. 893.791 M85

A brief account of direct observation of the Arab communities in the Mid-West.

Subsection VIIIA-300: Racial relations and anti-Zionist activities

VIIIA-301 Organization of Arab Students in the United States (OAS), The Young Arab Speaks: A Symposium. The Proceedings of the First Arab Student Convention. New York: The OAD in cooperation with American Friends of the Middle East, Inc., 1953. L 378.3 Qr 14

Obviously the Symposium was held as a response to the "Palestine Question" and the displacement of the Palestine refugees. The papers are grouped in five parts covering from the Arab history and culture to contemporary politics. Though more political than academic and more nationalist-oriented than community-minded, the Symposium shows the political consciousness of the Arab students in this country which has been continued to the present time. In the industrial section, the speakers also mentioned "industrial possibilities of petroleum." (Italics added by the compilor).

VIIIA-301p Barday, Harold B., "The perpetuation of Muslim tradition in the Canadian North," Muslim World. January, 1969.

A study of the Moslem immigrants in the Alberta

area with similar problems as their brothers in the United States. Found numerous secular modifications of the Islams in Canada and the United States.

VIIIA-302p Stevens, William K, "In aura of fear, Babylonian descendants thrive as Detroit grocers," The New York Times. Feb. 16, 1975.

A case study of the Chaldean immigrants in the Detroit area working as successful grocers competing favorably with the big business as the A & P and others. In recent years, about 10,000 Chaldeans have migrated to the United States "looking for a better living." "All but a few came from a small farming village called Telkaif, outside Baghdad. All but a few have settled in Detroit. And most have become grocers. Within the last five years, they have largely taken over the food-distribution system that serves this city [Detroit]'s 700,000 blacks."

Subsection VIIIA-400: Community newspapers

VIIIA-401 National Harold. Boston.

Official organ of the National Association of Federation of Syrian and Lebanese American Club. It was called Federation Harold before 1955, which replaced the New England Harold in 1938.

Chapter IX: Turks & Other Middle Eastern Asians in America

IX(T)A-101 Turkish-American Encyclopedic Digest. Edited by Oguz R. Türkkan & Güntekin Emire Türkkan. New York: Tur. & World Publication Co., January, 1971-

Edited by a family team who produced The Turkish and Blue Mediteranean Hour, a radio program aired over AM & FM stations in New York City. Dr. Turkkan once taught at the City College of New York and the author of One America (published by Prentice Hall). Mrs. Turkkan is formerly Chief Executive Officer of the Turkish Women's League of America and founder of numerous Turkish cultural activities in America including two seminars on Turkish contribution to civilization at Columbia University. The Turkkans obviously attempt to unite the small number of the Turkish immigrants (about 7,000 as of 1975) in this country to rid of the stereotype image of the "Turks" a term defined almost in every English dictionary as to mean "a very bad tempered, unmanageable man." (World Book Dictionary, 1967 revised edition. Vol. II).